THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARRETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
$2,00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
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FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 2. FORT WAYNE IN., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1842. NUMBER 47.

THE MUSE.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

THE OLD MAID'S LAMENT.

Oh, dear oh, dear! I'm twenty eight,
And still a spinster doomed to languish;
How long, ye gentles, must I wait,
A prey to mockery and anguish!
Susan has captured Mr. Wardle,
The county man with many an acre,
And Anne, more lucky caught a lord,
While I, alas! am still 'Miss Dacre.'

Sophia, with her dearest eyes
And cottage-bonnet won the rector,
And Charlotte's jams, and cakes, and pies,
Bewitched that epicure Sir Hector.
The surgeon, too, with heart of flint,
Resisted all my soft advances;
And though I scraped him heaps of lint,
He fixed upon my sister Frances.

The rich old Nabob, General Brown,
For whom I read the Indian papers,
And brought the latest news from town,
And knitted comforters and gaiters;
For whom I got the best cayenne,
The nicest sauces, hottest curries,
Ungrateful, like all other men,
Married his housemaid, Mary Murray.

My uncle's crony, Admiral Twist,
With wooden leg and 'yarns' eternal,
A sort of patent Navy list,
Or some self-acting Service Journal;"
With prints of Hawe upon the walls,
And busts of Nelson on the tables,
Frigates and cutters in the Hall,
And Union Jacks on all the gables—

For him I used to sing and play
'The Hearts of Oak' and 'British Tars,'
And often cut day after day,
To hear him talk of Trafalgar.
But alas! with glory covered over,
He perished at the seige of Acre,
His wooden leg to me they bore
'My legacy to Mary Dacre.'

I wore my dark hair hanging down
In waxy clogs—a coarse straw bonnet,
A wrinkle if I frown'd; when morning gown,
And wandered forth with Petrarch's sonnet.

But though for many and many a day
I roved by forest and by fountain,
Somehow I never found the way
That leads to Hymen's rose crowned mountain.

I do talk, and fish and boat, and skate,
And go in country balls and races,
I'm fond of time and slate,
And range them in their proper places:
I fire at targets till I'm sick,
But all my trouble never answers,
They've no more feeling than a stick,
These horrid, dashing, cruel Lancers.

I rave of 'Old Imperial Rome'
'The Adriatic's moonlit waters,'
'The capitol,' 'St. Peter's dome,'
Of Venice and her dark-eyed daughters,
Read Virgil with my cousin Phil,
Try chess and Euclid with a tutor;
But all in vain, do what I will,
Love never sends a single suitor.

I botanize o'er field and hill
When cousin Henslow comes from college,
And though it often makes me ill,
What's that, when in pursuit of Knowledge?
I go out rowing with the squire,
And gallop over many an acre,
Leap five-barred gates and never tire,
And yet—and yet—I'm.

MARY DACRE.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUGAR FROM CORN STALKS.

This unquestionably is an agricultural humbug. Sugar has been made successfully from this material; and we believe not many years will elapse before enough will be manufactured in the West for its own consumption, and by and by much will be exported.

The manufacturing process is much simpler than that of the beet, and on that account will be more readily tested by farmers. Besides corn culture is much preferred by Western farmers to root-culture, and the stalks, &c. are more valuable for stock feeding than the refuse of beets, because they are easily preserved for feeding in winter.

No part of the U. S. is more deeply interested in this new branch of industry than the West, and every one writing or speaking about it, refers particularly to the West as the region that is to do most in it. And we are pleased to think that the West is not primarily indebted to the East for drawing attention to it. The President of the Union Agricultural Society, James T. Gifford, Esq., was investigating it simultaneously with Mr. Webb, of Delaware, and sent us an article for publication, before any thing else had appeared. We are compelled to make sufficiently numerous acknowledgements to the enterprising agriculturists of the East without conceding to them all the honor of this discovery.

We want the farmers of the West to make numerous experiments this season in the culture of corn with a view to the manufacture of sugar. The various kinds of corn should be planted, and in various ways—in drills, hills and broad cast. The sweet corn we should think an excellent variety. On some of it take off the silk; on others pluck off the ears in different stages of fortunating; top some of it just before the kernel is glazed, to learn what proportion of the saccharine matter is extracted by the ear in forming and ripening, and whether the ear will ripen sufficiently to be valuable for feeding stock if topped when green.

The man who takes hold of this subject and investigates it thoroughly, will render an inestimable benefit to the west—one for which he will long be remembered.

The Peoria Register says Mr. Henry Wilcox and Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Carpenter and brother of Galesburg, Knox Co. are preparing to enter into the business this year.—*Chicago Union Agriculturalist.*

KILN-DRYING CORN.—Western farmers have a new source of profit offered to them in preparing corn for exportation to foreign countries by kiln-drying it. That process prevents its heating, and when ground it can be packed like flour without danger of souring. Mr. Gifford, when at the East, investigated the subject and promised to furnish our readers with the necessary instructions. We shall expect them soon.

Corn is to be a principal staple with Western farmers, and if we can only provide a means of using up our surplus to a better manner than by distilling, it will be of immense benefit to us.—Ib.

A HOOSIER'S METHOD OF RAISING CORN.—Plough deep; then level with a harrow; then furrow both ways, one way deep the other shallow; then drop across the shallow furrow, the furrows being three and a half or four feet apart; follow the dropper with the two horse harrow; three droppers will keep two harrows going. The three cornered harrow is best, and take care to keep the point near the furrow, taking one row at a time. Two teams will go over 20 acres in a day. When planted in this way the ground is in complete order for tending. When the corn is up, plough, running the bar next to the corn, throwing the ground into a ridge between the rows. When the corn is ankle high or higher, take the two horse harrow and go the same way of ploughing, running the point in the row, which will completely loosen the ground around the corn. One harrow may drag over ten acres in a day, and should be followed by hands to uncover the corn that may be covered with the harrow for my plan is to let all the teeth remain in the harrow. Dragging through the hills may take up a spear of two occasionally, but the ridges on each side of the row will prevent the teeth from cutting very deep. If this is performed right, the ground will be level and clean, and in good order for the corn to grow. When the corn is up near a horse's belly, plough again, turning the dirt to the corn and run three furrows between the rows, if needed, both ways.—In this way I believe as much corn can be raised, with as little work as any other way; of this I am convinced after many years experience. A. UNDERWOOD.

Naperville, March 25, 1842.

HEMP.—The enterprising farmers in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa are many of them engaging largely in the cultivation of hemp, which is found to succeed admirably and yield good profits. A single house in St. Louis sold 3,000 bushels of hemp seed the past spring, and the Republican estimates not less than 6,000 bushels of hemp seed have been brought to St. Louis and sold for sowing the present season. The quantity of seed raised by the farmers of Missouri in addition, supposed to be about 3,000 bushels. Kentucky has in a great measure monopolized the hemp business in the west, but it will be so no longer.

What are the farmers of Northern Indiana doing? Could not they too have a share in this lucrative business?

From the Lady's World of Fashion.

THE RICH WIFE.

A Practical Tale of the Times.

BY ELLEN ASHTON.

'I wish Mary Elcott was richer,' exclaimed Charles Masters, as if thinking aloud breaking the silence which had now lasted for more than five minutes at his friend's dinner table.

'And I second your wish, Masters,' answered his companion, coolly cracking an almond, and drawing the wine toward him, 'since you seem so heartily in earnest—although I cannot see why you should desire it so much. Is there not something more than a mere interest there, eh! Masters?'

'To be candid with you there is, or rather would be if Mary was but rich. I have often been on the point of telling you my sentiments but something has always intervened to prevent me. Now, however, I will put all my confession no longer. I admire, nobody admires Miss Elcott, and I am satisfied I could love her, provided she were only wealthy. You needn't smile. I am not, as you would suppose, a fortune-hunter—that is I do not consider a fortune the *ne plus ultra* in a wife—but as my means at present are just equal to my own wants, I cannot afford to get married unless I wed a bride who has some money at least.'

'Stop—let me understand you. You say you cannot *afford* to get married because your income is only sufficient for your own wants. Now it is but the other day that you told me your profession yielded you two thousand dollars a year—surely it is not impossible to live, even when married, on such an income. I make but a born fifteen hundred, and yet I should not be afraid to venture matrimony to morrow, although it is true I should calculate on increasing my income in a year or two.'

'Exactly; but you were always a saving fellow, even with your pocket money at school, when I have always liked to live a little more expensive. Now two thousand dollars will just allow me to allow me to live as I wish, but even then it must be as a bachelor. There is my horse, and then my private parlor, and there is my annual trip to the springs—all these I *must* have, and to them, I *must spend* my two thousand. Now if I get married, without I wed an heiress, I should have to give up all these—in other words I must surrender my library and walk on foot, while my wife must patronize the omnibus or stay at home. *Egad!* just think of it—the lady of Charles Master, Esq. Attorney at Law, running after a Chesnut street omnibus whenever she is tired and wishes to return home.'

'All very humorous, my dear fellow—join me in a glass—but still it has little to do with the question; and since you have consulted me I will,' he continued smiling, 'give you, as the old women say, a bit of my mind. I dislike, as much as you, to deprive a wife of the comforts of life, but with your income, or even mine, there is little danger of doing that. The very things which you cling to so perversely are luxuries, mere luxuries, nothing else under the sun. Possess of of the love of some virtuous woman you would soon learn to do without them—aye! and enjoy ten-fold more happiness than you do now. Believe me, my dear fellow, you are misleading yourself on this important subject. It is *not* necessary that you should marry an heiress. You can live, and respectably too, for the first year or two, on your present income; and after that, with *your* talents, and the standing marriage will give you, you need fear nothing. I do not speak what I am not willing to practice.—You are a lawyer and I am a physician.—Your profession can be made available soon or than mine. You have two thousand a year and I have but fifteen hundred, and yet I am about to be married, and that too, I may as well tell you, Mary's younger sister.—You have seen her, I believe, but once, for she returned only last week from New York where, however, I met her last summer during my three months sojourn there. I have every reason to believe we shall be happy, even,' and again he smiled, 'on a bare fifteen hundred a year.'

'You surprise me,' said Masters, after a pause, 'but still there is a difference betwixt your case and mine. Mary has high views of things, and she could not, if married to me, live, at least for some years, in the style in which her father lives, she would—you may depend on it—grow discontented and perish. You shake your head, but it would I am certain, be so. Even if I could give up those comforts, which you call luxuries she could not———'

'Stop, my dear fellow, you misrepresent Mary. I know her well. She is not the kind of girl you pretend she is. I will not enter into details, but of this I can assure you,' and here he emphasized his words, 'that if Mary could love a man she would cheerfully give up every thing but the bare necessaries of life, to follow his fortunes.'

'Well—well, it may be. She is at any rate an angel. I have had hard work to keep myself from falling in love with her although conscious of the folly of uniting my lot to hers in the present state of finances. Can found this money—why had she not a few thousands, or why am I not richer!—I must stop thinking of her, or going there so often, for,' and here he paused and added, 'it can *not be*. There is Charlotte Spencer, whom all my relatives wish me to marry—she is rich, pretty, accomplished—I suppose I shall have to propose to her, though, heaven knows! if Mary had but half of her money I would prefer her. Well, after all there is an old saying 'that when poverty comes in the door, love flies out the window.'

'As you please, Masters, but you are still deceiving yourself; by calling comfort poverty, and pretending that a wife will beggar you even with two thousand. I will say no more of Mary, except that I believe a nobler or more beautiful woman you will never find. She is a treasure in herself. Nor will I say ought of Miss Spencer, beyond a word—I fear she has a bad temper. And now, my dear fellow, let us dismiss this matrimonial debate, and take to our rigars—here are some choice Habanas.'

Charles Masters, as our readers will have seen, was one of those young men who without being an actual fortune-hunter, desire *some* money indispensable in a wife—while, as in his case, they veil their real sophistry, and will not admit the actual selfishness of their views. His friend, Henry Prescott, was of a different character. Love with him was a pure unalloyed passion—a sentiment in which nothing base took part—a holy exalted feeling which filled the heart with sunshine, and would have made even privation endurable. He loved Ellen Prescott with his whole soul, and had long been satisfied that his love was returned. Indeed, as he said, their union was already settled. He saw with pain the determination of his friend, for he knew that Charles was a favorite with Mary, although, as yet, the feeling had not on her part ripened into a warmer sentiment—more, however, because the attentions of Charles had been nothing more than those of an acquaintance, and the strict principles in which Mary had been brought up, would not suffer her to throw away her affections unsought, and thus perhaps shipwreck her happiness forever. It was with an inward sigh, therefore, that Prescott heard, few days after the above conversation, that the attentions of Charles to Miss Spencer were becoming of the most marked character. He saw also that Masters no longer visited the Elcotts. The love for display had triumphed over affections.

Meanwhile time slipped rapidly away, and rumors began to be prevalent that Charles had proposed for and been accepted by Miss Spencer. In a little time the report was confirmed by those who were believed to know, and to set all doubt at rest it was authorised by Charles himself. He met Prescott casually, for of late they had been less intimate than formerly.

'Ah! my good monitor,' he said, laughingly, 'they tell me you and Ellen are to be married in a fortnight. Is it so? Glad to hear it. But I shall not be long behind you—egad! since I come to think of it, we shall be married on the same day. Miss Spencer is a fine, dashing girl—a good fifty thousand is her—we shall live in some style, but you must come and see us. Cards and all that sort of thing will be sent you. But I forgot I've an appointment to look at a pair of carriage horses at eleven, and it now only wants five minutes of that hour. Good bye—I'll see you soon.'

'There goes a fine fellow who is about to sacrifice his happiness to his love of display,' mused Prescott, as his eye followed the receding form of his friend, and with a sigh he turned and walked on.

They were married—Prescott and his bride seeking their simple, yet comfortable home, while Mr. and Mrs. Masters were wheeled off on a fashionable tour from which they returned in due time to astonish the town by their splendid entertainments. But long ere even before the honey moon was over Masters found that his friend's anticipations were true, and that Mrs. Masters, though rich, beautiful and accomplished, threatened by a peevish temper, to embitter his life.—As time elapsed, moreover, the evil only increased, and about two months after the wedding, was more than doubled by an event which then occurred. This was nothing more than the discovery—then first made by the final settlement of Mr. Spencer's estate—that his daughter was in reality worth but a bare ten thousand dollars. The knowledge of this circumstance could not fail to irritate a husband whose chief motive in marrying was to possess himself of his wife's fortune—criminations and recriminations ensued betwixt the ill-matched pair—and, as usual, the interview ended in a flood of tears on the part of the lady, and a volley of oaths on that of the gentleman. Seizing his hat, Masters rushed from the house in no very enviable state of mind. Almost the first person he met was a mutual acquaintance of himself and Prescott.

'Ah! Masters—the very man I wanted to see—have you heard the news—I am glad of it for both their sakes. I see you are ignorant, and that I am the first one to bring you the intelligence. Well then Prescott has had a glorious windfall in the way of fortune—his wife and her sister Mary have fallen co-heiresses to a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, left them by an East Indian uncle, whom they had not heard of for twenty years. I once thought you and Mary would be married, but I was mistaken—she has been engaged you know a month and more to Mr. Gruesser, your old rival. But I must hurry on. You look ill. I hope all is well at home. Remember me to your bride.'

Masters did not speak, but, in his heart, he cursed the day he ever saw Miss Spencer or refused the love of such an angel as Mary Elcott, for filthy lucre. He was rightly punished, in being tied for life to a peevish, extravagant, and comparatively portionless woman.

If his story shall prove a lesson to our readers, our object in relating it will have been fulfilled. It is better to deal in truth simple though it be, than in fiction, however gorgeous.

TEMPERANCE.

We copy the following from the Madison Reformer, the new Temperance paper. It is one of the most sensible articles we ever read in a newspaper of that description.

The difference between leading and driving.—What a marked difference there is between forcing men, on the one hand, to do right, by legal enactments, and inducing them, on the other, by appeals to their better judgments, their sense of self-respect and their laudable ambition, to do the identically same thing. Last spring, the friends of Temperance in this city had given up all hope of conquering the *demon* by mild and peaceful means; and, in a moment of despair resorted to the arbitrary plan of prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits with the limits of the corporation, by refusing to grant them the Council, license to any to sell. This decision of the Council, although made apparently in obedience to the wishes of a majority of the legal voters of the city, created a great excitement; and the Council was forced, by the expressions of public opinion to recede from the position, and grant a goodly number of licenses. We were among those who thought the refusal of the council right; we thought so because we believed it would take from many a drinking man an opportunity to get intoxicating drink; but we were in error; we see it now and think it no disgrace to acknowledge it. Then these drinking men's *right to drink was invaded*, and they drank, hundreds of them, to show us that they would drink, if they pleased, without asking our advice to consent. During this rumpage, if we may so term it, there was perhaps more drunkenness in Madison than had been witnessed, in a similar length of time, for many years; but mark the change! the Council reversed their decision, and made as it were, drunkards to satiate themselves; they would not do it; the law no longer undertook to make decent men of them, so they concluded to do it themselves. It forcibly reminds us of a Quaker, who once entered Buckingham Palace, on business with the King without taking off his hat; some of the underlings of the royal household had him uncovered; he refused; the *sailor* King chose to gratify his pedantry, and requested him to adhere to his own peculiar notions of etiquette, by setting with his hat on; whereupon the Quaker took it off: 'why you are determined, I see,' remarked his Majesty. 'to be contrary.' 'No,' replied Dimilah, 'thy servants *invaded thy rights* and I resisted; thy majesty *admits thy rights* and I accordingly treat thee courteously.'

While we labor in such a righteous cause, and while we are successful in it, let us bring the basket of delicious fruit to every man, and hold it up, with all its enchanting attractions, to his full view, and tell him how rich it is; but do not force it upon him.—'You may lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink,' is an old and true adage, how it is said.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Oliver Oldschool, in his letter to the United States Gazette, of last Saturday, gives a most interesting account of a speech delivered by John Quincy Adams on the subject of our relations with great Britain. In the course of his remarks, Mr. A. gave a very interesting history of the negotiation between this Government and Great Britain, in regard to a mutual concession of search, which took place in 1818-19-20. Before he left England to assume the duties of Secretary of State under Mr. Monroe, Mr. Wilberforce, he said, sought an interview with him; his object was to inquire whether this Government would be willing to enter into an arrangement for a mutual right of search on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of putting a stop to the slave trade. Mr. Adams told him, that such had been the manner in which the Government of England had exercised that right which they had claimed and we had denied, that he did not think his countrymen would ever agree to any such arrangement, but if they choose they could make the proposition. The proposition was afterwards, while he was secretary of State, made. He opposed it vigorously and *alone*, in Mr. Monroe's cabinet—the members of the cabinet, when were slave holders, and Mr. Monroe himself, favoring it. Both Houses of Congress too, favored it, and passed resolutions recommending the President to enter into the negotiation.—He had a conversation with Mr. C. F. Mercer on this subject, and so widely did they differ that they had warm words about it; and another member from Virginia, Gen. Alexander Smyth, afterwards in a letter to his constituents, used as an argument against his election to the Presidency, the fact that he was opposed to abolishing the slave trade! He wanted to state the conversation he (Mr. A.) had had with Gen. Mercer, but General M. positively forbade him (Gen. S.) to do so, as it was private conversation. The resolutions recommending the President to enter into the negotiation for the mutual right of search, passed this House with but one negative vote! Such was the feeling *then*, on this question of right of search among slave holders, a right about which we hear so much now.

The negotiation was entered upon; as Secretary of State he was the organ, and the very reluctant organ of the Government in directing our Minister, Mr. Rush to enter upon it. Mr. Rush opened the subject to Mr. George Canning, who at once told him to draw up the convention in his own way and he would sign it. Mr. Rush did draw it up, and Mr. C. signed it without dotting an i, or crossing a t. It came here and was submitted to the Senate; in the meantime a party hostile to Mr. Monroe had sprung up, and there was not the same disposition to support or go with the administration.—Some little alterations were made in the treaty by the Senate, and it was sent back to England for ratification; but Mr. Canning took umbrage at the alterations after being drawn up by the American Minister himself, and would not ratify it as altered, and thus it fell through.

During this recital, Mr. A. was listened to with breathless attention, especially by the Southern men, into whose minds new light seemed to break—many of whom were entirely ignorant that any such negociation had ever taken place. But that Mr. Adams should then have been so opposed to this search, and the slave-holders in Mr. Monroe's cabinet should have been its advocates, was a new phase of the subject altogether. It will be recollected that Mr Calhoun was one of the members of that cabinet.—*Harrisburgh Tel.*

DARING ABOLITION MOVEMENT. REPEAL OF THE UNION PROPOSED—TREASON ORGANIZED AT LAST.

At length the Abolitionists have flung off their mask, and plucked up courage enough to come forth in their true colors—and to propose their great measure. It is no less than a "dissolution of the Union"—a breaking up of the republic—the obliteration of the constitution—and all the gloomy and bloody results that will be sure to follow a separation of the present confederacy of free States.

This daring movement comes from Boston, the hot bed of all principles and views in religion, politics, philosophy or morals—the theatre of anti Bible conventions—transcendentalism—squashism—Abigail Folsomism. It is proposed in the following words which is only a part of a leading article in the "Boston Liberator" of last Friday, treating on the topics that will be discussed in the Annual Convention to be held in New York on the 11th of May.

From the Boston Liberator, April 22.

We call for a strong, numerous, overwhelming attendance at the annual meeting in May. The cause demands it, with so much timidity and remissness unequalled since the anti-slavery standard was first unfurled to the breeze, or rather to the storm. The crisis demands it—for the Rubicon must now be passed, or all that has been gained will be lost, and the whole country perish. We need on that occasion all the wisdom, faith, devotion, courage and true piety to be found in our extended ranks—clear visions, bold spirits, stout hearts. Not that reliance is to be placed in numbers—far from it; for if God is not our hope and strength, we have no ground of hope, and are divested of strength. But it is refreshing to the soul to see and commune with those—be they many or few—who have made up their minds to live and die the friends of impartial liberty. 'In the multitude of counsellors, there is safety.' Abolitionists are hardly yet multitudinous, as compared with the whole country; but their united counsel is especially to be desired at a time like this.

Many important topics will be presented for consideration at the meeting in New York. The milk that has hitherto been used must now give place to meat. Time must no longer be used in discussing first principles; these, so far as the right of man to his own body and soul is concerned, against the claim of any other man, are settled in every human bosom. The rights of liberty are to be affirmed without argument, and the claims of slavery denounced without investigation. The former are self evidently just, and the latter not less palpably wicked. Let no time be lost in attempting to lay again our anti slavery foundation, or to prove that it is sinful to make a beast of a human being. New ground must be occupied, and skirmishing must give way to a general engagement. It is pretty conclusively settled in the mind of every faithful enlightened abolitionist, that the church which is not ready heartily to espouse the anti slavery cause is nothing better than a cage of unclean birds, and utterly destitute of the spirit of Christ; and that the preacher who is not an outspoken friend of the slave is wholly unworthy of countenance, and to be shunned as either a wolf in sheep's clothing or a dumb dog that cannot bark.—But there are other questions that are not so definitely settled, and to these should special attention be drawn during the annual yearly week.

The first of these, in importance, is the duty of making the Repeal of the Union between the North and the South the great rallying point until it become accomplished or slavery cease to pollute our soil. We are for throwing all the means, energies, actions, purposes, and appliances of the genuine friends of liberty and republicanism into this one channel, and for measuring the humanity, patriotism and piety of every man by this one standard. This question can no longer be avoided, and a right decision of it will settle the controversy between freedom and slavery. At the commencement of their enterprise, the abolitionists did not contemplate any conflict with any church or the priesthood—with the Constitution or the American Union. Enlightened upon these points—the sinfulness of slaveholding under all circumstances; and the right of the slave to immediate emancipation; they proceeded, with great simplicity of heart and disinterestedness of purpose, to wage war with slavery, wherever they might find it, come what might, life or death, reputation or infamy. Few of them saw the end from the beginning. They had to grow in knowledge, and that knowledge required an equal growth in grace to enable them to carry out their principles without concealment and without compromise."

This daring announcement of the purposes of the abolitionists has the merit of being open and above board. It exhibits them in their own habiliments—in their own colors. For several years past these fanatics have held their Annual Convention in this city in the month of May, but until the recent assemblage of the World's Convention in London, and the pilgrimage of British abolitionists to this country, they have never dared to come out openly and propose a REPEAL OF THE UNION. The masks are now thrown off, and the spectacle will be presented of a body of men meeting in New York, openly proposing a dissolution of the present government, and all the train of evils that will follow such a fatal measure. There are no mystical technicalities about this proposition. It is as plain as the sun at noon day—and it will lead the abolitionists to shame or glory.

How the patriotic people of New York will relish the meeting of such a traitorous assemblage in their city, we know not, but we will probably see and hear before the month of May is come and gone. Prepare for wonderful events in May.—*N. Y. Her.*

READ READ.—Let all read the dialogue between the two farmers on the subject of a Tariff:—

THE TWO FARMERS.

Farmer Simple lived on a mountain which afforded excellent pasturage for cattle, and in the small valleys he cut an abundance of grass to feed them during the winter. The soil was hard to till, and he could not raise grain without great labor.

Farmer Grub lived on rich bottom land, peculiarly adapted to the production of corn. He could raise on an acre twice as much as his neighbor Simple, and with less labor.

The neighbors lived for years in great comfort and harmony, Simple exchanging his cattle for Grub's corn, and were both getting rich.

One day farmer Simple said to his boys, (and he had four of them,) 'I have been thinking it would be better for us to make our own corn and save the cattle we now give for it.'

'Father,' said John, 'I think we should have harder work and get less for it.'

'How so,' said Simple.

'A good cow is worth $24, and corn is worth 80 cents a bushel. For one we can get 30 bushels of corn, and we can raise two cows with the labor it will take to raise 30 bushels of corn on our hard ground. For those *two* cows neighbor Grub will give us sixty bushels.'

'Never mind,' said the old gentleman.—'I don't like to be dependent on my neighbors; I am in favor of home industry.'

'I am a I, father,' said John, 'but I want to make home industry as profitable as possible. If by selling cattle to neighbor Grub we can get twice as much corn raised upon his farm with the same labor as on our own, I think we had better stick to raising cattle.'

'I don know how it is,' said Simple, 'but I am in favor of *home industry*,' and I intend to petition the Legislature to lay a tax of 40 cents a bushel on all the corn neighbor Grub sells us, that we may be induced to raise it at home.'

'Why don't you give neighbor Grub 40 cents a bushel more than he asks for his corn which would be better.'

'How, you blockhead, give a man more than he asks for a thing.'

'You might as well do it *voluntarily* as to get the Legislature to *compel* you to do it; besides, if it were done voluntarily all the money would stay among the farmers, where as if it come in the shape of a tax it will be eaten up by the officers of government.'

'How you talk, John,' said the old man; 'but I am in favor of home industry any how.'

So he petitioned the legislature to impose a tax of 40 cents on every bushel of corn sold to him by his neighbor, making it cost him $1 20 instead of 80 cents. But that was not sufficient. He still found it cheaper to buy corn from his neighbor at that high price than to raise it.

Says John to his father one day, 'don't you see that we have to sell three cows now to get as much corn as we used to get for two?'

'How so?' said Simple, I see no such thing.'

'When corn was at 80 cents a bushel two cows at $24 each would buy 60 bushels. Now, when corn is $1 20 a bushel, it takes three cows at $24 to pay for 60 bushels.'

'*That is because the tax is not high enough*' said Simple, '*I'll have it raised to 80 cents a bushel, and then we can afford to raise it ourselves.*'

Sure enough he got the Legislature to raise the tax to 80 cents, and then he could not afford to buy of his neighbor at all. His best pasture lands were ploughed up to raise corn upon, the number of his cattle were greatly reduced, and what he had to sell were no longer bought at the same good price for neighbor Grub, not being able to exchange his corn for cattle, or find purchasers for it at that high price, was compelled to lay down his fields in grass, and raise his own meat. Farmer Simple had plenty of "home industry," and "well protected" too; but the road of being richer every year, as formerly under the system of free trade with his neighbors, he could scarcely keep his house in repair or get comfortable clothing for his wife and children.

Farmer Simple was a TARIFF MAN.

MAKING SOAP.—Some people are much perplexed in Soap making, the difficulty arises from the presence of carbonic acid (which exists in the ley,) and quick lime having a strong affinity for the acid, by adding a little the acid unites with the lime and is precipitated, when good soap is obtained.

TANNING.—In the process of tanning the gelatinous substance of the skins of animals unites with the tannin that exists in oak bark and then forms Leather; if a strong solution or tea of oak bark and the jelly of skins (or common glue) dissolved be mixed together warm, a precipitate like caoutchouc or Leather is obtained. For proof try it, it will make good India-rubber.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The English engaged in the slave trade in the year 1562, and in 1620 they commenced the introduction of negroes into Virginia. Queen Elizabeth patronized the African Slave Trade Company in 1563, and for years the traffic was carried on under the direct sanction of the crown. In 1619, James 1st granted a new charter. In 1631, Charles 1st granted another. In 1651 the Rump Parliament another. The two last were after slaves were introduced into Virginia. Charles the 2d, in 1672 incorporated his own brother, the Duke of York, with others, into a company which contracted to supply the Plantations of the State of Virginia.—The crown actually monopolized the slave trade until 1698.

In the treaty of Utrecht England bargained to supply Spain with negro slaves at a certain price!

We have shown above that our ancestors were the persons who planted slavery in our country, and we now state, that during the one hundred and fifty years that England was engaged in importing slaves into the Southern Colonies, Virginia was continually protesting against it!

In the year 1803, the constitution limited the period for the introduction of slaves into this country. It will be seen that Virginia voted in favor of its immediate discontinuance, but the North and East, would not listen to it, alledging that their constituents were extensively engaged in the slave trade, and must be allowed a reasonable time for winding up so extensive a business! You will find that Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire voted for the extension of this trade in Convention, and that Virginia voted against it! It cannot be denied that most of the property in several of the Eastern States was earned in the slave trade, and some of them were almost wholly built up by it! As long as these states could make *money* in the operation they would traffic in the slave trade, but just as soon as there were no more *dollars* and *cents* leading to them, they cry out that slavery is a dreadful evil and must be abolished.—*Cincinnati Post.*

REMARKABLE CASE OF PHILOSOPHY.—The Philadelphia North American tell the following story, which, but for that print's known veracity we should be inclined to disbelieve:

'Last Saturday, during the severe rain, a lady passenger in the stage running between Nazareth and Philadelphia discovered her hand box on the top of the coach, unprotected and drenched with rain. To the surprise of every one, she *gently* begged that it might not be forgotten by the driver, as it contained a valuable new bonnet. Very soon the stage was in motion, but a passenger, in attempting to pull down a curtain, threw both the ill fated hand box and a heavy leather trunk into the road.—The lady owner expressed some surprise, and smilingly regretted the occurrence. The stage was stopped and it was found the trunk had fallen upon the top of the hand box and crushed it, bonnet and ribbons in the mud. Now an outbreak was expected, but not an ill-natured word followed—not an audible murmur. She smiled with others at the misfortune, but no indignant words or looks were visible. Then was a hand box crushed, a new bonnet spoiled. "What a severe trial for a lady's temper," said one.—"What an admirable wife such a woman would make," said another. Unfortunately, it was found, upon inquiry, that she was beyond reach—*she was a married lady.*

A CURIOUS CASE.—The following novel case is one which has recently transpired in Missouri:

A couple who have been married for several years, lately discovered that the person before w'om the ceremony was performed, was not authorized by law to tie the marriage knot, and that their marriage was a nullity. When this discovery was made, the woman insisted upon having the ceremony performed again before a legally constituted officer, but the husband refused; subsequently the husband, having reflected that the principal part of the property which he held had been derived from the wife, changed his resolution, and became desirous to have the first legality tied; but at this period the woman had selected her purposes and refused, and subsequently ejected him from the possession of the property. The husband has applied to a justice of the peace for some process to restore him to what he had once supposed to be his own but his conduct shows that he does not deserve a particle of it.

CONTRADICTIONS ON LOVE.—'Tis falling in love is a poor miserable piece of business, any how.—A young man's time can be much better employed. It is a waste of time and a great deal of trouble. A strong south'ngbit hedgerow between his situation and his in love, and that of a toad constrained to remain under that nasty agricultural instrument, the harrow. Driven from pillar to post, and his life almost worried out of him, in order to gratify the caprice of some young female; behaving like a monomaniac all day, and deprived of his rest at night, suspicious of his male friends and acquaintances, and tormented in every conceivable manner—the poor wretch who gets in love is sincerely to be pitied. The course of true love never did run smooth—no that it didn't! A great many fine fellows have been snagged on the same stream. It abounds in rocks, shoals, quick-sands and float-wood; and the tide runs seventeen knots an hour, if not faster. A canal should be dug in order that it might be avoided altogether, and to be that young cupid, be bow and arrows should be taken away, and he sent to school to learn good manners, instead of being allowed to fire missiles in all directions, to the terror and annoyance of good citizens. We were in love ourselves once—heels over head in love, and we would much rather have been in it. It was a highly concentrated state of wretchedness, and we take this opportunity of stating that there is a slight difference of opinion between ourselves and Messrs. Ovid, Moore and others on that score. We entertain feelings of the highest regard for those gentlemen, but we feel compelled to say that their statements are in many respects absolutely false, and we deny contradiction. The notable dictum of Moore's

"Oh! there's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream!"

is to say the least, an absurd statement. We know better. It is an ugly dream, much resembling the night-mare. Ask the first elderly bachelor you meet; we will bet our hat he cancels Moore's testimony. Rather than be in love, we would—we don't know what we wouldn't be—but at least this we know, that we would rather be *married*.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 2. FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1842. NUMBER 47.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
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THE MUSE.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

THE OLD MAID'S LAMENT.

Oh, dear! oh, dear! I'm twenty eight,
And still a spinster doomed to languish;
How long, ye gentles, must I wait,
A prey to mockery and anguish?
Susan has captured Mr. Warde,
The county man with many an acre,
And Anne, more lucky caught a lord,
While I, alas! am still 'Miss Dacre.'

Sophia, with her downcast eyes
And cottage-bonnet won the rector,
And Charlotte's jams, and cakes, and pies,
Bewitched that epicure Sir Hector.
The surgeon, too, with heart of flint,
Resisted all *my* soft advances;
And though I scraped him heaps of lint,
He fixed upon my sister Frances.

The rich old Nabob, General Brown,
For whom I read the Indian papers,
And brought the latest news from town,
And knitted comforters and gaiters;
For whom I got the best cayenne,
The newest sauces, hottest curie,
Ungrateful, like all other men,
Married his housemaid, Mary Murray.

My uncle's crony, Admiral Twist,
With wooden leg and 'yarns' eternal,
A sort of patent Navy list,
Or "new self-acting Service Journal;"
With prints of Howe upon the walls,
And busts of Nelson on the tables,
Frigates and cutters in the Hall,
And Union Jacks on all the gables—

For him I used to sing and play
The "Hearts of Oak" and "British Tar,"
And often sat day after day,
To hear him talk of Trafalgar,
But all with glory covered over,
He perished at the seige of Acre,
His wooden leg *to me* they bore
"My *legacy* to Mary Dacre."

I wore my dark hair hanging down
In wavy rings—a coarse straw-bonnet,
A wreath of flowers; white morning gown,
And wandered forth with Petrarch's sonnets.
But though for many and many a day
I roved by forest and by fountain,
Somehow I never found the way
That leads to Hymen's rose crowned mountain.

I sketch, and fish and boat, and skate,
And go to country balls and races,
I gather bits of lime and slate,
And range them in their proper places:
I fire at targets till I'm sick,
But all my trouble never answers,
They've no more feeling than a stick,
These horrid, dashing, cruel Lancers.

I rave of "Old Imperial Rome"
"The Adriatic's moonlit waters,"
"The capitol," "St. Peter's dome,"
Of "Venice and her dark-eyed daughters,"
Read Virgil with my cousin Paul,
Try chess and Euclid with a tutor;
But all in vain, do what I will,
Love never sends a single suitor.

I botanize o'er field and hill
When cousin Henslow comes from college,
And though it often makes me ill,
What's that, when in pursuit of knowledge!
I go out riding with the squire,
And gallop over many an acre,
Leap five-barred gates and never tire,
And yet—and yet—I'm.

MARY DACRE.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUGAR FROM CORN STALKS.

This unquestionably is no agricultural humbug. Sugar has been made successfully from this material; and we believe not many years will elapse before enough will be manufactured in the West for its own consumption, and by and by much will be exported.

The manufacturing process is much simpler than that of the beet, and on that account will be more readily tested by farmers. Besides corn culture is much preferred by Western farmers to root-culture, and the stalks, &c. are more valuable for stock feeding than the refuse of beets, because they are easily preserved for feeding in winter

No part of the U. S. is more deeply interested in this new branch of industry than the West, and every one writing or speaking about it, refers particularly to the West as the region that is to do most in it. And we are pleased to think that the West is not primarily indebted to the East for drawing attention to it. The President of the Union Agricultural Society, James T. Gifford, Esq., was investigating it simultaneously with Mr. Webb, of Delaware, and sent us an article for publication, before any thing else had appeared. We are compelled to make sufficiently numerous acknowledgements to the enterprising agriculturists of the East without conceding to them all the honor of this discovery.

We want the farmers of the West to make numerous experiments this season in the culture of corn with a view to the manufacture of sugar. The various kinds of corn should be planted, and in various ways—in drills, hills and broad cast. The sweet corn we should think an excellent variety. On some of it take off the silk; on others pluck off the ears in different stages of formation; top some of it just before the kernel is glazed, to learn what proportion of the saccharine matter is extracted by the ear in forming and ripening, and whether the ear will ripen sufficiently to be valuable for feeding stock if topped when green.

The man who takes hold of this subject and investigates it thoroughly, will render an incalculable benefit to the west—one for which he will long be remembered.

The Peoria Register says Mr. Henry Wilcox and Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Carpenter and brother of Galesburg, Knox Co. are preparing to enter into the business this year.—*Chicago Union Agriculturalist.*

KILN-DRYING CORN.—Western farmers have a new source of profit offered to them in preparing corn for exportation to foreign countries by kiln-drying it. That process prevents its heating, and when ground it can be packed like flour without danger of souring. Mr. Gifford, when at the East, investigated the subject and promised to furnish our readers with the necessary instructions. We shall expect them soon.

Corn is to be a principal staple with Western farmers, and if we can only provide a means of using up our surplus in a better manner than by distilling, it will be of immense benefit to us.—IB.

A HOOSIER'S METHOD OF RAISING CORN.—Plough deep; then level with a harrow; then furrow both ways, one way deep the other shallow; then drop across the shallow furrow, the furrows being three and a half or four feet apart; follow the dropper with the two horse harrow; three droppers will keep two harrows going. The three cornered harrow is best, and take care to keep the point near the furrow, taking one row at a time. Two teams will go over 20 acres in a day. When planted in this way the ground is in complete order for tending When the corn is up, plough, running the bar next to the corn, throwing the ground into a ridge between the rows. When the corn is ankle high or higher, take the two horse harrow and go the same way of ploughing, running the point in the row, which will completely loosen the ground around the corn. One harrow may drag over ten acres in a day, and should be followed by hands to uncover the corn that may be covered with the harrow for my plan is to let all the teeth remain in the harrow. Dragging through the hills may take up a spear or two occasionally, but the ridges on each side of the row will prevent the teeth from cutting very deep. If this is performed right, the ground will be level and clean, and in good order for the corn to grow. When the corn is up near a horse's belly, plough again, turning the dirt to the corn and run three furrows between the rows, if needed, both ways.—In this way I believe as much corn can be raised, with as little work as any other way; of this I am convinced after many years experience. A. UNDERWOOD.

Naperville, March 25. 1842.

HEMP.—The enterprising farmers in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa are many of them engaging largely in the cultivation of hemp; which is found to succeed admirably and yield good profits. A single house in St. Louis sold 3,000 bushels of hemp seed the past spring, and the Republican estimates not less than 5,000 bushels of hemp seed have been brought to St. Louis and sold for sowing the present season. The quanity of seed raised by the farmers of Missouri in addition, supposed to be about 3,000 bushels. Kentucky has in a great measure monopolized the hemp business in the west, but it will be so no longer.

What are the farmers of Northern Indiana doing? Could not they too have a share in this lucrative business?

From the Lady's World of Fashion.

THE RICH WIFE.

A Practical Tale of the Times.

BY ELLEN ASHTON.

'I WISH Mary Elcott was richer,' exclaimed Charles Masters, as if thinking aloud breaking the silence which had now lasted for more than five minutes at his friend's dinner table.

'And I second your wish, Masters,' answered his companion, coolly cracking an almond, and drawing the wine toward him, 'since you seem so heartily in earnest—although I cannot see why you should desire it so much. Is there not something more than a mere interest there, eh! Masters?'

'To be candid with you there is, or rather would be if Mary was but rich. I have often been on the point of telling you my sentiments but something has always intervened to prevent me. Now, however, I will put off my confession no longer. I admire; ardently admire Miss Elcott, and I am satisfied I could love her, provided she were only wealthy. You needn't smile. I am not, as you would suppose, a fortune-hunter—that is I do not consider a fortune the *'ne plus ultra'* in a wife—but as my means at present are just equal to my own wants, I cannot afford to get married unless I wed a bride who has some money at less.'

'Stop—let me understand you. You say you cannot *afford* to get married because your income is only sufficient for your own wants. Now it is but the other day that you told me your profession yielded you two thousand dollars a year—surely it is not impossible to live, even when married, on such an income. I make but a bare fifteen hundred, and yet I should not be afraid to venture matrimony to-morrow, although it is true I should calculate on increasing my income in a year or two.'

'Exactly; but you were always a saving fellow, even with your pocket money at school, when I have always liked to live a little more expensive. Now two thousand dollars will just allow me to allow me to live as I wish, but even then it must be as a bachelor. There is my horse, and then my private parlor, and there is my annual trip to the springs—all these I *must* have, and to them, I *must spend* my two thousand. Now if I get married, without I wed an heiress, I should have to give up all these—in other words I must surrender my tilbury and walk on foot, while my wife must patronize the omnibus or stay at home. Egad! just think of it—the lady of Charles Master, Esq. Attorney at Law, running after a Chesnut street omnibus whenever she is tired and wishes to return home.'

'All very humorous, my dear fellow—join me in a glass—but still it has little to do with the question; and since you have consulted me I will,' he continued smiling, 'give you, as the old women say, a bit of my mind. I dislike, as much as you, to deprive a wife of the comforts of life, but with your income, or even mine, there is little danger of doing that. The very things which you cling to so perversely are luxuries, mere luxuries, nothing else under the sun. Possessed of the love of some virtuous woman you would soon learn to do without them—aye! and enjoy ten-fold more happiness than you do now. Believe me, my dear fellow, you are misleading yourself on this important subject. It is *not* necessary that you should marry an heiress. You can live, and respectably too, for the first year or two, on your present income; and after that, with your talents, and the standing marriage will give you, you need fear nothing. I do not speak what I am not willing to practice.—You are a lawyer and I am a physician.—Your profession can be made available sooner than mine. You have two thousand a year and I have but fifteen hundred, and yet I am about to be married, and that to, I may as well tell you, Mary's younger sister.—You have seen her, I believe, but once, for she returned only last week from New York where, however, I met her last summer during my three months sojourn there. I have every reason to believe we shall be happy, even,' and again he smiled, 'on a bare fifteen hundred a year.'

'You surprise me,' said Masters, after a pause, 'but still there is a difference betwixt your case and mine. Mary has high views of things, and she could not, if married to me, live, at least for some years, in the style in which her father lives, she would—you may depend on it—grow discontented and peevish. You shake your head, but it would I am certain, be so. Even if I could give up these comforts, which you call luxuries she could not———'

'Stop, my dear fellow, you misrepresent Mary. I know her well. She is not the kind of girl you pretend she is. I will not enter into details, but of this I can assure you,' and here he emphasised his words, 'that if Mary could love a man she would cheerfully give up every thing but the bare necessaries of life, to follow his fortunes.'

'Well—well, it may be. She is at any rate an angel. I have had hard work to keep myself from falling in love with her although conscious of the folly of uniting my lot to hers in the present state of finances. Confound this money—why had she not a few thousands, or why am I not richer?—I must stop thinking of her, or going there so often, for,' and here he paused and added, 'it *can not be.* There is Charlotte Spencer, whom all my relatives wish me to marry—she is rich, pretty, accomplished—I suppose I shall have to propose to her, though, heaven knows! if Mary had but half of her money I would prefer her. Well, after all there is an old saying 'that when poverty comes in the door, love flies out the window;'

'As you please, Masters, but you are still deceiving yourself, by calling comfort poverty, and pretending that a wife will beggar you even with two thousand. I will say no more of Mary, except that I believe a nobler or more beautiful woman you will never find. She is a treasure in herself. Nor will I say ought of Miss Spencer, beyond a word—I fear she has a bad temper. And now, my dear fellow, let us dismiss this matrimonial debate, and take to our cigars—here are some choice Habanas.'

Charles Masters, as our readers will have seen, was one of those young men who without being an actual fortune-hunter, deem *some* money indispensable in a wife—altho', as in his case, they veil their real sophistry, and will not admit the actual selfishness of their views. His friend, Henry Prescott, was of a different character. Love with him was a pure unalloyed passion—a sentiment in which nothing base took part—a holy exalted feeling which filled the heart with sunshine, and would have made even privation endurable. He loved Ellen Prescott with his whole soul, and had long been satisfied that his love was returned. Indeed, as he said, their union was already settled. He saw with pain the determination of his friend, for he knew that Charles was a favorite with Mary, although, as yet, the feeling had not on her part ripened into a warmer sentiment—more, however, because the attentions of Charles had been nothing more than those of an acquaintance, and the strict principles in which Mary had been brought up, would not suffer her to throw away her affections unsought, and thus perhaps shipwreck her happiness forever. It was with an inward sigh, therefore, that Prescott heard, few days after the above conversation, that the attentions of Charles to Miss Spencer were becoming of the most marked character. He saw also that Masters no longer visited the Elcotts. The love for display had triumphed over affections.

Meanwhile time slipped rapidly away, and rumors began to be prevalent that Charles had proposed for and been accepted by Miss Spencer. In a little time the report was confirmed by those who were believed to know, and to set all doubt at rest it was authorised by Charles himself. He met Prescott casually, for of late they had been less intimate than formerly.

"Ah! my good monitor,' he said, laughingly, 'they tell me you and Ellen are to be married in a fortnight. Is it so? Glad to hear it. But I shall not be long behind you—egad! since I come to think of it, we shall be married on the same day. Miss Spencer is a fine, dashing girl—a cool fifty thousand heiress—we shall live in some style, but you must come and see us. Cards and all that sort of thing will be sent you. But I forgot I've an appointment to look at a pair of carriage horses at eleven, and it now only wants five minutes of that hour. Good bye—I'll see you soon.'

'There goes a fine fellow who is about to sacrifice his happiness to his love of display,' mused Prescott, as his eye followed the receding form of his friend, and with a sigh he turned and walked on.

They were married—Prescott and his bride seeking their simple, yet comfortable home, while Mr. and Mrs. Masters were whirled off on a fashionable tour from which they returned in due time to astonish the town by their splendid entertainments. But alas! even before the honey moon was over Masters found that his friend's anticipations were true, and that Mrs. Masters, though rich, beautiful and accomplished, threatened by a peevish temper, to embitter his life.—As time elapsed, moreover, the evil only increased, and about two months after the wedding, was more than doubled by an event which then occurred. This was nothing more than the discovery then first made by the final settlement of Mr. Spencer's estate—that his daughter was in reality worth but a bare ten thousand dollars. The knowledge of this circumstance could not fail to irritate a husband whose chief motive in marrying was to pass himself of his wife's fortune—criminations and re-criminations ensued betwixt the ill-mated pair—and, as usual, the interview ended in a flood of tears on the part of the lady, and a volley of curses on that of the gentleman. Seizing his hat, Masters rushed from the house in no very enviable state of mind. Almost the first person he met was a mutual acquaintance of himself and Prescott.

'Ah! Masters—the very man I wanted to see—have you heard the news—I am glad of it for both their sakes. I see you are ignorant, and that I am the first one to bring you the intelligence. Well then Prescott has had a glorious windfall in the way of fortune—his wife and her sister Mary have fallen co-heiresses to a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, left them by an East Indian uncle, whom they had not heard of for twenty years. I once thought you and Mary would be married, but I was mistaken—she has been engaged you know a month and more to Mr. Leicester, your old rival. But I must hurry on. You look ill. I hope all is well at home. Remember me to your bride.'

Masters did not speak, but, in his heart, he cursed the day he ever saw Miss Spencer or refused the love of such an angel as Mary Elcott, for filthy lucre. He was rightly punished, in being tied for life to a peevish, extravagant, and comparatively portionless woman.

If his story shall prove a lesson to our readers, our object in relating it will have been fulfilled. It is better to deal in truth, simple though it be, than in fiction, however gorgeous.

TEMPERANCE.

We copy the following from the Madison Reformer, the new Temperance paper. It is one of the most sensible articles we ever read in a newspaper of that description.

The difference between leading and driving.—What a marked difference there is between forcing men, on the one hand, to do right, by legal enactments, and inducing them, on the other, by appeals to their better judgments, their sense of self-respect and their laudable ambition, to do the identically same thing. Last spring, the friends of Temperance in this city had given up all hope of conquering the *demon* by mild and peaceful means; and, in a moment of desspair resorted to the arbitrary plan of prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits with the limits of the corporation, by refusing to grant thro' the Council, license to any to sell. This decision of the Council, although made apparently in obedience to the wishes of a majority of the legal voters of the city, created a great excitement; and the Council was forced, by the expressions of public opinion to recede from the position, and grant a goodly number of licenses. We were among those who thought the refusal of the council right; we thought so because we believed it would take from many a drinking man an opportunity to get intoxicating drink; but we were in error; we see it now and think it no disgrace to acknowledge it. Then these drinking men's *right to drink was invaded*, and they drank, hundreds of them, to show us that they would drink, if they pleased, without asking our advice or consent. During this embargo, if we may so term it, there was perhaps more drunkenness in Madison than had been witnessed, in a similar length of time, for many years; but mark the change! the Council reversed their decision, and made as it were, drunkards to satiate themselves; they would not do it; the law no longer undertook to make decent men of them, so they concluded to do it themselves. It forcibly reminds us of a Quaker, who once entered Buckingham Palace, on business with the King without taking off his *hat*; some of the underlings of the royal household bid him uncover; he refused, the *sailor* King chose to gratify his pedantry, and requested him to adhere to his own peculiar notions of etiquette, by sitting with his hat on; whereupon the Quaker took it off: 'why you are determined, I see,' remarked his Majesty, 'to be contrary.' 'No,' replied Obadiah, 'thy servants *invaded my rights* and I resisted; thy majesty *admits my rights* and I accordingly treat thee courteously.'

While we labor in such a righteous cause, and while we are successful in it, let us bring the basket of delicious fruit to every man, and hold it up, with all its enchanting attractions, to his full view, and tell him how rich it is; but do not force it upon him—'You may lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink,' is an old and true adage, bear it in mind.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Oliver Oldschool, in his letter to the United States Gazette, of last Saturday, gives a most interesting account of a speech delivered by John Quincy Adams on the subject of our relations with great Britain. In the course of his remarks, Mr. A. gave a very interesting history of the negotiation between this Government and Great Britain, in regard to a mutual concession of search, which took place in 1818–19–20. Before he left England to assume the duties of Secretary of State under Mr. Monroe, Mr. Wilberforce, he said, sought an interview with him; his object was to inquire whether this Government would be willing to enter into an arrangement for a mutual right of search on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of putting a stop to the slave trade. Mr. Adams told him, that such had been the manner in which the Government of England had exercised that right which they had claimed and we had denied, that he did not think his countrymen would ever agree to any such arrangement, but if they choose they could make the proposition. The proposition was afterwards, while he was secretary of State, made. He opposed it vigorously and *alone*, in Mr. Monroe's cabinet—the members of the cabinet, who were slave holders, and Mr. Monroe himself, favoring it. Both Houses of Congress too, favored it, and passed resolutions recommending the President to enter into the negotiation.—He had a conversation with Mr. C. F. Mercer on this subject, and so widely did they differ that they had warm words about it; and another member from Virginia, Gen. Alexander Smyth, afterwards in a letter to his constituents, used as an argument against his election to the Presidency, the fact that he was opposed to abolishing the slave trade! He wanted to state the conversation he (Mr. A.) had had with Gen. Mercer, but General M. positively forbade him (Gen. S.) to do so, as it was private conversation. The resolutions recommending the President to enter into the negotiation for the mutual right of search, passed this House with but nine negative votes! Such was the feeling *then*, on this question of right of search among slave holders, a right about which we hear so much now.

The negociation was entered upon; as Secretary of State he was the organ, and the very reluctant organ of the Government in directing our Minister, Mr. Rush to enter upon it. M. Rush opened the subject to Mr. George Canning, who at once told him to draw up the convention in his own way and he would sign it. Mr. Rush did draw it up, and Mr. C. signed it without dotting an i, or crossing a t. It came here and was submitted to the Senate; in the meantime a party hostile to Mr. Monroe had sprung up, and there was not the same disposition to support or go with the administration.—Some little alterations were made in the treaty by the Senate, and it was sent back to England for ratification; but Mr. Canning took umbrage at the alterations after being drawn up by the American Minister himself, and would not ratify it as altered, and thus it fell through.

During this recital, Mr. A. was listened to with breathless attention, especially by the Southern men, into whose minds new light seemed to break—many of whom were entirely ignorant that any such negociation had ever taken place. But that Mr. Adams should then have been so opposed to this search, and the slave-holders in Mr. Monroe's cabinet should have been its advocates, was a new phase of the subject altogether. It will be recollected that Mr Calhoun was one of the members of that cabinet.—*Harrisburgh Tel.*

DARING ABOLITION MOVEMENT.

REPEAL OF THE UNION PROPOSED—TREASON ORGANIZED AT LAST.

At length the Abolitionists have flung off their mask, and plucked up courage enough to come forth in their true colors—and to propose their great measure. It is no less than a "dissolution of the Union"—a breaking up of the republic—the obliteration of the constitution—and all the gloomy and bloody results that will be sure to follow a separation of the present confederacy of free States.

This daring movement comes from Boston, the hot bed of all principles and views in religion, politics, philosophy or morals—the theatre of anti Bible conventions—transcendentalism—squashism—Abigail Folsomism. It is proposed in the following words which is only a part of a leading article in the "Boston Liberator" of last Friday, treating on the topics that will be discussed in the Annual Convention to be held in New York on the 11th of May.

From the Boston Liberator, April 22.

We call for a strong, numerous, overwhelming attendance at the annual meeting in May. The cause demands it, with a solemnity and earnestness unequalled since the anti-slavery standard was first unfurled to the breeze, or rather to the storm. The crisis demands it—for the Rubicon must now be passed, or all that has been gained will be lost, and the whole country perish. We need on that occasion all the wisdom, faith, devotion, courage and true piety, to be found in our extended ranks—clear visions, bold spirits, stout hearts. Not that reliance is to be placed in number—far from it; for if God is not our hope and strength, we have no ground of hope, and are divested of strength. But it is refreshing to the soul to see and commune with those—be they many or few—who have made up their minds to live and die the friends of impartial liberty. "In the multitude of counsellors, there is safety." Abolitionists are hardly yet multitudinous, as compared with the whole country; but their united counsel is epectally to be desired at a time like this.

Many important topics will be presented for consideration at the meeting in New York. The milk that has hitherto been used must now give place to meat. Time must no longer be used in discussing first principles: these, so far as the right of man to his own body and soul is concerned, against the claim of any other man, are settled in every human bosom. The rights of liberty are to be affirmed without argument, and the claims of slavery denounced without investigation. The former are self evidently just, and the latter not less palpably wicked. Let no time be lost in attempting to lay again our anti slavery foundation, or to prove that it is sinful to make a beast of a human being. New ground must be occupied, and skirmishing must give way to a general engagement. It is pretty conclusively settled in the mind of every faithful enlightened abolitionist, that the church which is not ready heartily to espouse the anti slavery cause is nothing better than a cage of unclean birds, and utterly destitute of the spirit of Christ; and that the preacher who is not an outspoken friend of the slave is wholly unworthy of countenance, and to be shunned as either a wolf in sheep's clothing or a dumb dog that cannot bark.—But there are other questions that are not so definitely settled, and to these should special attention be drawn during the anniversary week.

The first of these, in importance, is the duty of making the Repeal of the Union between the North and the South the grand rallying point until it become accomplished or slavery cease to pollute our soil. We are for throwing all the means, energies, actions, purposes, and appliances of the genuine friends of liberty and republicanism into this one channel, and for measuring the humanity, patriotism and piety of every man by this one standard. This question can no longer be avoided, and a right decision of it will settle the controversy between freedom and slavery. At the commencement of their enterprise, the abolitionists did not contemplate any conflict with any church or the priesthood—with the Constitution or the American Union. Enlightened upon one point—the sinfulness of slaveholding under all circumstances; and the right of the slave to immediate emancipation; they proceeded, with great simplicity of heart and disinterestedness of purpose, to wage war with slavery, wherever they might find it, come what might, life or death, reputation or infamy. Few of them saw the end from the beginning. They had to grow in knowledge, and that knowledge required an equal growth in grace to enable them to carry out their principles "without concealment and without compromise."

This daring announcement of the purposes of the abolitionists has the merit of being open and above board. It exhibits them in their own habiliments—in their own colors. For several years past these fanatics have held their Annual Convention in this city in the month of May, but until the recent assemblage of the World's Convention in London, and the pilgrimage of British abolitionists to this country, they have never dared to come out openly and propose a REPEAL OF THE UNION. The masks are now thrown off, and the spectacle will be presented of a body of men meeting in New York, openly proposing a dissolution of the present governmenment, and all the train of evils that will follow such a fatal measure. There are no mystical technicalities about this proposition. It is as plain as the sun at noon day—and it will lead the abolitionists to shame or glory.

How the patriotic people of New York will relish the meeting of such a traitorous assemblage in their city, we know not, but we will probably see and hear before the month of May is come and gone. Prepare for wonderful events in May.—*N. Y. Her.*

READ READ.—Let all read the dialogue between the two farmers on the subject of a Tariff:—

THE TWO FARMERS.

Farmer Simple lived on a mountain which afforded excellent pasturage for cattle, and in the small valleys he cut an abundance of grass to feed them during the winter. The soil was hard to till, and he could not raise grain without great labor.

Farmer Grub lived on rich bottom land, peculiarly adapted to the production of corn. He could raise on an acre twice as much as his neighbor Simple, and with less labor.

The neighbors lived for years in great comfort and harmony, Simple exchanging his cattle for Grub's corn, and were both getting rich.

One day farmer Simple said to his boys, (and he had four of them.) 'I have been thinking it would be better for us to make our own corn and save the cattle we now give for it.'

'Father,' said John, 'I think we should have harder work and get less for it.'

'How so,' said Simple.

'A good cow is worth $24, and corn is worth 80 cents a bushel. For one we can get 30 bushels of corn, and we can raise two cows with the labor it will take to raise 30 bushels of corn on our hard ground. For those *two* cows neighbor Grub will give us sixty bushels.'

'Never mind,' said the old gentleman.—'I don't like to be dependent on my neighbors; I am in favor of home industry.'

'So am I, father,' said John, 'but I want to make home industry as profitable as possible. If by selling cattle to neighbor Grub we can get twice as much corn raised upon his land with the same labor as on our own, I think we had better stick to raising cattle.'

'I dont know how it is,' said Simple, But I am in favor of '*home industry*,' and I intend to petition the Legislature to lay a tax of 40 cents a bushel on all the corn neighbor Grub sells us, that we may be induced to raise it at home.'

'Why don't you give neighbor Grub 40 cents a bushel more than he asks for his corn which would be better.'

'How, you blockhead, give a man more than he asks for a thing.'

'You might as well do it *voluntarily* as to get the Legislature to *compel* you to do it; besides, if it were done voluntarily all the money would stay among the farmers, whereas if it come in the shape of a tax it will be eaten up by the officers of government.'

'How you talk, John' said the old man; but I am in favor of home industry any how.'

So he petitioned the legislature to impose a tax of 40 cents on every bushel of corn sold to him by his neighbor, making it cost him $1 20 instead of 80 cents. But that was not sufficient. He still found it cheaper to buy corn from his neighbor at that high price than to raise it.

Says John to his father one day, 'don't you see that we have to sell three cows now to get as much corn as we used to get for two?'

'How so?' said Simple, I see no such thing.'

'When corn was at 80 cents a bushel two cows at $24 each would would buy 60 bushels. Now, when corn is $1 20 a bushel, it takes three cows at $24 to pay for 60 bushels.'

'*That is because the tax is not high enough*' said Simple, '*I'll have it raised to 80 cents a bushel, and then we can afford to raise it ourselves.*'

Sure enough he got the Legislature to raise the tax to 80 cents, and then he could not afford to buy of his neighbor at all. His best pasture lands were ploughed up to raise corn upon, the number of his cattle were greatly reduced, and what he had to sell were no longer bought at the same good price for neighbor Grub, not being able to exchange his corn for cattle, or find purchasers for it at that high price, was compelled to lay down his fields in grass, and raise his own meat. Farmer Simple had plenty of "home industry," and "well protected" too; but instead of being richer every year, as formerly under the system of free trade with his neighbors, he could scarcely keep his house in repair or get comfortable clothing for his wife and children.

Farmer Simple was a TARIFF MAN.

MAKING SOAP.—Some people are much perplexed in Soap making, the difficulty arises from the presence of carbonic acid (which exists in the ley,) and quick lime having a strong affinity for the acid, by adding a little the acid unites with the lime and is precipitated, when good soap is obtained.

TANNING.—In the process of tanning the gelatenous substance of the skins or animals unites with the tannin that exists in oak bark and then forms Leather; if a strong solution or tea of oak bark and the jelly of skins (or common glue) dissolved be mixed together warm, a precipitate like caoutchouc or Leather is obtained. For proof try it, it will make good India-rubber.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The English engaged in the slave trade in the year 1562, and in 1620 they commenced the introduction of negroes into Virginia. Queen Elizabeth patented the African Slave Trade Company in 1585, and for years the traffic was carried on under the direct sanction of the crown. In 1618, James 1st granted a new charter. In 1631 Charles 1st granted another. In 1651 the Rump Parliament another. The two last were after slaves were introduced into Virginia. Charles the 2d, in 1672 incorporated his own brother, the Duke of York, with others, into a company which contracted to supply the Plantations of the State of Virginia.—The crown actually monopolized the slave trade until 1698.

In the treaty of Utrecht England bargained to supply Spain with negro slaves at a certain price!

We have shown above that our ancestors were the persons who planted slavery in our country, and we now state, that during the one hundred and fifty years that England was engaged in importing slaves into the Southern Colonies, Virginia was continually protesting against it!

In the year 1808, the constitution limited the period for the introduction of slaves into this country. It will be seen that Virginia voted in favor of its immediate discontinuance, but the North and East, would not listen to it, alledging that their constituents were extensively engaged in the slave trade, and must be allowed a reasonable time for winding up so extensive a business! You will find that Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire voted for the extension of this trade in Convention, and that Virginia voted against it! It cannot be denied that most of the property in several of the Eastern States was earned in the slave trade, and some of them were almost wholly built up by it! As long as these states could make *money* in the operation they could traffic in the slave trade, but just as soon as there were no more *dollars* and *cents* coming to them, they cry out that slavery is a dreadful evil and must be abolished.—*Cincinnati Post.*

REMARKABLE CASE OF PHILOSOPHY.—The Philadelphia North American tell the following story, which, but for that print's known veracity we should be inclined to disbelieve:

"Last Saturday, during the severe rain, a lady passenger in the stage running between Nazareth and Philadelphia, discovered her hand box on the top of the coach, unprotected and drenched with rain. To the surprise of every one, she *gently* begged that it might not be forgotten by the driver, as it contained a valuable new bonnet. Very soon the stage was in motion, but a passenger, in attempting to pull down a curtain, threw both the ill fated band box and a heavy leather trunk into the road.—The lady owner expressed some surprise, and smilingly regretted the occurence. The stage was stopped and it was found the trunk had fallen upon the top of the band box and crushed it, bonnet and ribbons in the mud! Now an outbreak was expected, but not an ill-natured word followed—not an audible murmur. She smiled with others at the misfortune, but no indignant words or looks were visible. Here was a band box crushed, a new bonnet spoiled. "What a severe trial for a lady's temper," said one.—"What an admirable wife such a woman would make," said another. Unfortunately, it was found, upon inquiry, that she was beyond reach—*she was a married lady.*

A Curious Case.—The following novel case is one which has recently transpired in Missouri:

A couple who have been married for several years, lately discovered that the person before whom the ceremony was performed, was not authorized by law to tie the marriage knot, and that their marriage was a nullity. When this discovery was made, the woman insisted upon having the ceremony performed again before a legally constituted officer, but the husband refused; subsequently the husband, having reflected that the principal part of the property which he held had been derived from the wife, changed his resolution, and became desirous to have the knot legally tied; but at this period the woman had altered her purposes and refused, and subsequently ejected him from the possession of the property. The husband has applied to a justice of the peace for some process to restore him to what he had once supposed to be his own but his conduct shows that he does not deserve a particle of it.

COGITATIONS ON LOVE.—This falling in love is a poor miserable piece of business, any how.—A young man's time can be much better employed. It is a waste of time and a great deal of trouble. A strong similc might be drawn between his situation who is in love, and that of a toad constrained to remain under that useful agricultural instrument, the harrow Driven from pillar to post, and his life almost worried out of him, in order to gratify the caprice of some young female; behaving like a moth-maniac all day, and deprived of his rest at night, suspicious of his male friends and acquaintances, and tormented in every conceivable manner—the poor wretch who gets in love is sincerely to be pitied. The course of true love never did run smooth—no that it didn't! A great many fine fellows have been snagged on the same stream. It abounds in rocks, shoals, quick-sands and float-wood; and the tide runs seventeen knots an hour, if not faster. A canal should be dug in order that it might be avoided altogether, and as for that young ruffian, Cupid, his bow and arrows should be taken away, and he sent to school to learn good manners, instead of being allowed to fire missiles in all directions, to the terror and annoyance of good citizens. We were in love ourselves once—heels over head in love, and we would much rather have been in it. It was a highly concentrated state of watchfulness, and we take this opportunity of stating that there is a slight difference of opinion between ourselves and Messrs. Ovid, Moore and others on that score. We entertain feelings of the highest regard for those gentlemen, but we feel compelled to say that their statements are in many respects absolutely false, and we defy contradiction. The notable distich of Moore's

"Oh! there's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream!"

is to say the least, an absurd statement. We know better. It is an ugly dream, much resembling the night-mare. Ask the first elderly bachelor you meet; we will bet our hat he corroborates our testimony. Rather than be in love, we would—we don't know what we wouldn't be—but at least this we know, that we would rather be *married.*

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1842.

FIRE.—In our last we gave a brief notice of the fire last Saturday. In addition to which we will remark that the fire company was on the ground just in time to save Mr. Buchanan's shop, which had commenced blazing before the engine could be brought to bear on it. It is quite probable, that if assistance had been five minutes later, the building would have been destroyed. We would recommend the citizens generally to take a little more pains in giving the alarm of fire if ever it is again needed. It is a subject in which every man should feel an interest, for all are in danger from fire, and if no alarm is given—no pains taken to inform the firemen that their aid is needed, the fire engine cannot be of much service. In the present instance not more than two or three persons took the trouble to cry "fire!" The consequence was, many of the firemen did not know any thing of the fire until it was extinguished. It is the duty of every good citizen to do what he can towards arresting the progress of a fire and saving the property of his neighbor from destruction; and in no way can this be better or easier accomplished than by raising an alarm on the first discovery of a fire. Don't be too delicate or mealy mouthed, gentlemen! Cry out like men, at the top of your voices. It may be, you will be the next to require help. If the citizens would contribute, and furnish a good sized bell, to be hung on the engine house, and rung in every case of fire, we think the money would be well expended.

Is there not sufficient public spirit among the young men of Fort Wayne, to form a Hook and Ladder Company? There are enough mechanics and hard-working men here to form an efficient company if they would only organize. We will not do them the injustice to suppose that they lack the will to render themselves useful to their fellow citizens in the hour of danger. Let them talk the matter over among themselves, and then call a public meeting and see what can be done. The company formerly started here has backed out. Let us try again,—there is nothing like perseverance in a good cause. The Common Council have offered to furnish equipments for twenty-five men, and provide all necessary apparatus, if that number will come forward.—Twenty-five good hardy fellows would make a very efficient Hook and Ladder Company, and might save more property at the first fire they attended, than would pay the whole cost of their organization.

THE MAILS.—Notwithstanding the praise bestowed on the Post General for his activity and efficiency and the regularity with which the mails now arrive in the eastern cities, we are sorry to say that the mails are more irregular in this region now, than at any former period within our recollection, and what is more, they are every week becoming worse. There is great negligence, or ignorance, or a lamentable want of attention on the part of some of the subordinates in the Western Post Offices. We trust some means will be adopted to ferret out and remove the delinquents. The greater part of our *eastern* exchange papers are now received by the *western* mail, from three days to a week after the time they ought to come to hand. On Thursday last we only received one paper by the eastern mail, out of eight or nine that were due, and we frequently receive two or three numbers of a paper by the same mail—the earlier numbers being detained somewhere on the road, waiting we presume, for company. It is said that the blame of the papers being sent by the wrong mails belongs to the distributing office at Columbus, Ohio. If so, we would recommend the postmaster general to remove such of his deputies there as might be found in *fault*, and give them an opportunity of studying geography: they might possibly learn that eastern papers would reach Fort Wayne earlier by the eastern than by the western mails.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—An interesting little boy, three years of age, son of Mr. Fisk, cabinet maker of this city, came to an untimely end on Tuesday last. He was with his mother on a visit at the farm of Mr. M. Griggs; and had been missed ten or fifteen minutes, when search was made for him and his lifeless body discovered floating in a pit of water 12 feet deep. It is supposed that in attempting to climb a fence near the edge of the pit, he had lost his balance and fallen in.

Nicholas Biddle, Cowperthwaite, and Andrews, charged with conspiring to defraud the Stockholders of the U. S. Bank, have been discharged by the judges of the Court of general sessions at Philadelphia on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to justify their being put on their trial. It is not as easy to convict a "rogue in ruffles" as a rogue in rags.

LAKE COMBINATION.—The steamboats Gen. Wayne, Benjamin Franklin, Rochester, Gen. Harrison, Gen. Scott, Robert Fulton, and Com. Perry, now form a daily line from Buffalo to Toledo and Maumee City. The fare is $6 50 cabin, and $3 00 deck. From Buffalo to Mackinac $16 00 cabin, $8 deck; Buffalo to Milwaukie or Chicago $18 00 Cabin, $10 deck.

LATEST FROM RHODE ISLAND.

The constitutional Legislature have adjourned, to meet again on the first Monday in July, at Providence.

The royal Legislature have adjourned for a few days until the answer of the President to the requisition made on him for assistance, could be received.

Dutee J. Pearce and some other members of the constitutional House of Representatives, have been arrested for treason, and held to bail. Warrants are also out against Gov. Dorr, the General Treasurer, and several others.

VIRGINIA.—Owing to the failure of the mails, we have not received full returns from Virginia; but we have seen enough to warrant us in saying that the Democrats will have a majority of thirty or forty on joint ballot. We have gained two Senators, and have therefore a majority in both branches.

Mr. Van Buren is on a visit to Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage. On the 28th ult. they visited Nashville, accompanied by Mr. Polk, ex-Gov. Cannon, and several other distinguished Tennesseans. They were escorted into the city by the volunteer companies and an immense concourse of citizens; and were received with the utmost cordiality and enthusiasm.

Passage of the Appropriation Bill in the Senate—and the Apportionment Bill in the House.

The Globe of the 4th says "the appropriation bill passed the Senate to-day. There are several amendments which will not probably delay it in the House."

In the House on the 3d, the main question on the Apportionment Bill was ordered by a decisive vote. The question, after a few amendments which were voted down, recurred on the 1st amendment proposed by the committee of the Whole, fixing the ratio at 50,179, which was *carried—Yeas, one hundred and twenty-five; Nays, seventy-five.*

[According to the Apportionment Bill, as it has passed the House, the several States will be entitled to Representatives in Congress as follows, to be chosen by single Districts in each, viz:

States	New Ratio.	Present No.
Maine	10	8
New Hampshire	5	5
Massachusetts	11	12
Rhode Island	2	2
Connecticut	6	6
Vermont	5	5
New York	33	40
New Jersey	7	6
Pennsylvania	24	28
Delaware	1	1
Maryland	8	8
Virginia	21	21
North Carolina	13	13
South Carolina	9	9
Georgia	11	9
Alabama	9	5
Mississippi	5	2
Louisiana	5	3
Tennessee	15	13
Kentucky	14	13
Ohio	30	19
Indiana	13	7
Illinois	9	3
Missouri	7	5
Arkansas	1	1
Michigan	4	1
Total	306	242

The question then recurred on the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, providing that the States shall be divided into *single Districts* for the choice of members of Congress, which was *adopted*, by Yeas, *one hundred and one*; Nays, *thirty-five.*

The question on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading was ordered by a vote of—Yeas, one hundred and thirteen; Nays, eighty-seven. So the bill passed, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday May 7.

The whole subject of the Tariff is soon to come before Congress. Mr. Saltonstall's report and bill, and Mr. Habersham's counter report, have been presented, and Mr. Forward's bill will, I learn, be communicated early next week. Mr. Saltonstall will offer a motion to take up the subject in the course of next week.

From what I see of the state of opinion in Congress on the subject, I judge that they are indisposed, at the present session, to act on the whole subject. An attempt, however, or prolonged debate into close and decide upon every branch of so complicated a subject, in the present state of opinion and parties, will fail. Party men are willing to keep the subject open, and others are unprepared for final action on it at this time. It has been suggested that the better plan will be, to adopt a revenue bill based on some principle on which all parties can unite as affording some protection to the home interest, and then leave the matter for the present.

RHODE ISLAND—THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst. agreeably to the determination of the people the new elected State officers were installed.

The procession was preceded by the Brass Band, after which came the Independent Company of Volunteers, in dark frocks, white pants, and glazed caps; then came two volunteer companies of citizens, then the Governor and his suite; then the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, flanked on either side by a file of men with muskets, then were volunteer citizens, butchers in frocks, mounted, &c.

The procession moved on to a building intended for a Foundry, (in an unfinished state,) where arrangements had been made for the organization of the Government under the People's Constitution.

At 12 o'clock the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, &c. followed by the two Houses, and preceded by Mr. Burrington Anthony, entered the building prepared for the organization, and took seats, the Executive and Senate on a platform at the west end of the House of Representatives in the body of the building.

Mr. Perez Simmons, of Providence ascended the platform, and moved that Mr. Dutee J. Pearce, of Newport take the Chair, for the purpose of organizing the House.

Mr. Pearce took the Chair in obedience to the vote of the House. The credentials of the members elect under the People's Constitution, were then presented to Mr. John S. Harris, who had at a preparatory meeting been elected Clerk *pro tem.*

The House then proceeded to appoint a Speaker. Welcome B. Sayles, of Smithfield, was appointed Speaker. Mr. Simmons, of Providence and Mr. Brown, of Gloucester, were appointed to conduct the Speaker to the Chair.

The Speaker then took the oath required by the Constitution, under which the proceedings are being had. The roll of the House was then called, when the Speaker proceeded to swear in the members.

Two houses were then regularly organized, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, informing him of the fact. The Governor, Thomas W. Dorr, immediately waited on the Assembly, and delivered his inaugural address.

In the afternoon, an act was passed repealing the law for the punishment of offences against the sovereign power of the State, commonly called the Algerine law.

The Governor was requested to notify the President of the United States of the organization under the Constitution; and also to notify the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress of the same fact, and request them to lay the information before their respective houses; and also to notify the Governors of the several States of the same, to be communicated to their legislatures.

A resolution was passed requesting the Governor to issue his proclamation, requiring of civil and military officers and others, obedience to the present government.

The Sheriff of the county of Providence was directed to prepare the State House for the use of the General Assembly; after which both Houses adjourned.

The military, after the procession met and passed resolutions declaring that all political governments derive their authority from the consent of the governed. that the constitution adopted conforms to the republican institutions and forms of government of all the other States of the *Union*, that it has been adopted by a majority of the whole people, and it is therefore the supreme law of the State, and ought to be obeyed; that officers having been chosen under it, and the government duly organized, they as a component part of the militia of the state, are bound to respect Thomas W. Dorr as their commander in chief, and that they will obey all lawful orders coming from him, for the defence of the State or of the United States.

From the Newport Rhode Islander of Wednesday.

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M.—The new Government under the charter, was organized with the usual forms and ceremonies, in this town, to day. After the organization was completed, the two Houses separated, and a resolution was offered in the House making a requisition upon the President for his interference by proclamation, and otherwise if necessary—which finally passed both Houses, and they then adjourned until to morrow morning.

ARREST.—Mr. Daniel Brown, one of the representatives from this town, in the people's Assembly was arrested here to day for treason, and admitted to bail in $10,000.—All has been peaceably done here—rain nearly all day.

It is said in the Providence Journal of Wednesday morning, that two of the members chosen to the charter Assembly, presented themselves to Dorr's Legislature, were sworn in and took their seats.

The Newport Herald of the Times notes the arrival of the U. S. troops: "It is noted that two companies more were expected from Buffalo, and two from Boston. In regard to Major Payne's visit to Providence, the Herald states, as a report, that he was furnished with sealed orders from Washington—the orders not to be opened until there should be an outbreak. We are informed," continues the Herald, "from an authentic source, that the troops from Fort Adams were inspected last Monday, and immediately after this duty was over, each man was supplied with twenty five ball cartridges."

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Fourteen days later from Europe.

The steam packet Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, in fifteen and a half days from Liverpool. She left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th April, and brings London and Liverpool papers, both to the morning of that day.

The packet ship Columbia, which sailed from this port on the 21 had not arrived at Liverpool on the 19th; but was spoken at a quarter past 10 P. M., by the Caledonia then 6 hours out off the Skerries. The packet ship North America, from New York March 19, arrived at Liverpool April 16.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent. Money was plenty in London at 3 per cent.

The distress in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain still continued, although the demand for labor was, on the whole, somewhat better than it had been for sometime past.

It has just been definitely settled that no drafts shall be embarked, either for Canada, or Nova Scotia, until the spring of 1843, with the exception of those belonging to the King's Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, and 93d Highlanders.

Within the last few days, says a letter from Naples of the 29th ult. a larger quantity of smoke than usual has been issuing from the crater of Mount Vesuvius, and there are other symptoms of an approaching eruption.

The total charge for the China expedition up to April, 1842, is 1,163,692*l.* The estimated expense of the year ending April, 1843, is 1,580,000*l.*

ROYAL MARRIAGES.—Our Paris correspondent states, from undoubted authority, that the preliminaries have been concluded and a matrimonial alliance between the Duke of Bordeaux and the second daughter of the Emperor Nicholas.—*Times.*

The papers give a list of thirty three ships taken up by the East India Company for the conveyance of troops, the number of six or seven thousand, to India, most destined to Calcutta. Various corps of troops were on their march to the ports of embarkation.

The London Morning Post says.—We are enabled to state, upon the best authority that the combined choice of England and France has at length, definitively fallen upon a Prince of Bavaria as husband to the Queen of Spain.

We regret to have to state the discovery of a serious embezzlement of the funds of the Liverpool Steam tug Company, and the consequent suicide, by poison, of one of the two individuals concerned in the embezzlement. The name of the individual who committed suicide is Andrew Clark. The other person suspected of embezzlement is named Harvey, but he has contrived to escape to America.

The accounts of the British revenue for the quarter ending April 5, exhibit an increase in the whole receipts of the quarter, compared with those of the corresponding quarter of 1841, amounting to 111,332*l.*—The increase on the year, over the receipts of the preceding year, is 687,941*l.* The aggregate receipts of the year amount to 45,363,827*l.*

An iron steamer of 800 tons burthen was launched at Liverpool, on the 12th. She is the eighth iron steamer built by Mr. Laird.

New Steam Frigate the largest in the World.—The British Admiralty have given instructions for the building and equipment of a new steam frigate, which is to surpass, in size and power, every thing of the kind yet afloat. She is to be of 650 horse power; to have engine room for 600 tons fuel; complete stowage under the hatches for 1000 troops, with four months stores and provisions, exclusive of a crew of about 460 men; and is to be armed with 20 guns of the heaviest calibre, besides carronades. She is expected to be fully completed and ready for use before the close of the present year.

CORN LAW BILL.—The Corn Law bill, as it has been already described, had its final passage in the House of Commons April 7, and was sent to the House of Lords.—The discussion on the motion for the third reading was ayes 229, noes 90—majority 139. A previous motion for postponement had been lost by a majority of 150. In the House of Lords the bill came up on the 18th for a second reading. Earl Stanhope's motion to postpone the bill to that time six months was rejected by a vote of 119 to 17, majority 102, that the bill be now read a second time and Lord Brougham's motion that no duty ought to be imposed on the importation of foreign corn of any kind was lost by a vote of 5 to 100. The bill was then read a second time.

INCOME TAX.—A debate on the Income Tax was begun in the House of Commons on the 8th, on resolutions offered by Lord John Russell, the purport of which was that the estimated deficiency of income to meet the expenditure might be raised by a judicious arrangement of the duties on corn, sugar, timber, and coffee, and a reduction of various prohibitory duties; and that the House deemed it not necessary, and therefore not advisable to renew a tax on income 'inquisitorial, unequal, and hitherto considered a war reserve.' The debate was continued in several successive sessions, and on the 13th it was closed by a vote of 308 for bringing up the report, and 202 for Lord John Russell's resolutions—Majority 106.

In the Commons, April 15, the resolution imposing a duty on wheat flour imported in to Canada from the United States, was debated in committee. Mr. Labouchere, though favoring the general principles of the bill, was opposed to this position. He gave a history of the action of Parliament upon the subject. Previous to the year 1831, flour imported into Canada from the United States was subject to a duty of five shillings per barrel. That duty was taken off through the exertions of the late Lord Sydenham.—Mr. L. contended that the duty would be injurious to Canada, and detrimental to the empire, and he moved to strike out the proposition—believing that the trade of Canada with the United States ought to be encouraged. He also argued the motion from the great importance of securing to the St. Lawrence the transit of the Produce of Ohio, Michigan and the farther countries of the Lakes.

The next resolution, embracing a duty of 3s. on salted and cured meat, &c., imported from the United States, was then taken up and opposed by Lord John Russell. His lordship argued strongly in favor of increasing the commerce between the United States and Canada. The resolution prevailed, and a considerable advance was made in the tariff during the sitting.

THE CORRECTED TARIFF.—Sir Robert Peel's new commercial tariff, with the changes to which the government has been induced to accede by the representations and suggestions of those parties who have a practical acquaintance with the subject, was laid upon the table of the House of Commons at a late hour on Monday night.—These changes are few in number. In the case of a few manufactured articles, in which it appeared that a sudden removal of protection to the whole extent proposed would have a fatal effect on certain branches of domestic industry, without procuring any great amount of benefit to the community at large, we are not sorry that some concession should have been made.

The tariff, as it now stands, has been considerably simplified by the removal of a vast number of differential duties, which stood in the original scheme, for the purpose of favoring the produce of the colonies. Many of the differential duties were to have been levied on articles which none of the colonies produce, and they might have had the bad effect of encouraging by new protection certain branches of unprofitable or unnatural cultivation or industry. But the preference justly given to the trade and produce of the British colonies has been retained in favor of those articles which are, or may soon become important and natural portions of our colonial or national wealth.

The duties on provisions remain as they were in the original scheme, except that the admission of foreign beef and pork to the English market is postponed to the 10th of October 1842.

ALGIERS.—The French troops have experienced a reverse at Tlemcen. Abd el Kader, who was supposed to have retired towards Morocco, reappeared in the vicinity of Tlemcen with 8000 men, and inflicted a heavy loss on the French troops, which had left that town under Gen. Bedeau. The precise state of the case has not transpired, but it is clear that the advantage gained by the Arab chief must have been considerable, as Gen. Bugeaud instantly despatched two steamers to Oran for reinforcements. The *Gazette de Tribunaux* contains a frightful account of the decapitation of no fewer than forty four Arabs at Constantine, for imputed offences, most of them of a very trivial character, without either trial or inquiry!

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA—DEFEAT OF THE AFFGHANS.—We have just received letters from the Commander-in-Chief's camp giving Candahar news up to the 12th ult.—An action had taken place between our troops and the Affghans, in which we were victorious, killing 153, and wounding 200 of the enemy. Our loss was only three officers wounded slightly, two privates killed, and 20 wounded. Letters from Gen. Sale have been received up to the 30th ultimo, on which date the troops were in high spirits, having captured 174 bullocks—a great wind fall for them!

RESUMPTION.—Last Monday was resumption day in Maryland, and was met by the banks without the least inconvenience. So much for the croakers who were for putting off the resumption till doomsday. It is said that the banks of Frederick have offered to pay the Baltimore banks, in specie, the amount of all their notes there, if the latter would pay the freight on specie between the two cities. This they have declined. The fact is, specie is abundant with the banks, and the most they have to fear is that they may be tempted to expand again too greatly. The Republican states that the Baltimore banks since the partial resumption, a few weeks back, have received full half a million in specie. During the same time the Westminster Bank has also received a large quantity, and more since the time of resumption than has been drawn out. The people have the most unbounded confidence, and with good reason too, in the sound condition of this bank.—*Carroll County Democrat.*

To the Editor of the Sentinel:—

A. B. THE GREAT UNKNOWN.—Fame is a great thing and mystery is yet a *greater*. There is a pleasure in being talked about, and finding one's self the object of curiosity. That this curiosity is misplaced, I shall not undertake to say, although I suppose I am right in thinking, that I am the greatest character of the age: Who I am, is not of as much importance to me, as what I am. In one word reader, my name is such as the initial letters A. B. indicate. This might seem to be Bachelor of Arts, or giving it the English accent, it might be Bachelor of Hearts. This, however, *it is not*. "I say," was it not a good joke to place a fictitious copy of my last letter in the way of that meddling old vagabond, who thinks he has found out my incognito? How nicely he got on the wrong scent, and drew after him all who would listen to his astounding developments.

AIR—*Oft in a Stilly Night.*

Oh Abram Byles! Oh Abram Byles!
Oh what a great man you is,
And with what deceptive wiles
You show the people's true phiz!

A. BYLES, Jr.

To the editor of the Sentinel:—

SIR—As you appear to take some interest in the fire department of our city, let me inquire of you what has become of the Hook and Ladder Company, which you stated some weeks ago had been organised. Their services were much needed at the fire last Saturday, but I looked in vain for them; I could not perceive a single fire-hook on the ground. Who are the officers of that company. It seems to me that they ought to be dismissed, and better men put in their places. Or is the company itself "gone to the dogs." If so, I think if you would agitate the matter a little you might prevail upon a sufficient number of young men to unite together and form a Hook and Ladder Company that would be of some service when needed. I know a number of young men, mechanics and others, who would join such a company if formed, and suitable officers appointed. Yours, S. R.

"*Whistling to keep their courage up!*"—The Whigs are great adepts at this game.—Witness the following unblushing assertion in that rank federal print the New York American. In almost every election for the last twelve months the democrats have been successful—Whiggery is almost annihilated—and yet the American, in the face of these facts, dares to insult the common sense of its readers by publishing such barefaced falsehoods as the following:—

A Washington correspondent of the New York American says:—Our Adversaries were never so weak before as they now are, and must be for the next three years. They have shown that they cannot muster their whole former force even to ensure success. They have fallen off by thousands in every State, without any question to divide them, and every thing in one condition to animate them. They do not know their own leader. They are already distracted by the pretensions of half a dozen aspirants, sworn either to "rule or ruin," now or never.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN BOSTON—TWENTY FIVE LIVES LOST.—We find the following details in the 'Boston Transcript,' of a most melancholy accident that occurred in Boston harbor, on Friday afternoon, by which twenty four persons lost their lives:

Friday afternoon, at about four o'clock, as the sloop boat belonging to the Farm School on Thompson's Island was returning from a fishing excursion under charge of Mr. Oakes, the boatman, with Mr. Peabody, the teacher, and twenty-seven boys belonging to the school, she was unfortunately upset by a flaw of wind while tacking, and immediately sunk, and all on board, except four of the boys were drowned.

On the day before, there had been a visitation of the school, by the directors and the parents of the boys, when the school was found to be in excellent order, and the boys forty one in number were all in fine health and condition, and they gave the most satisfactory evidence of good conduct. As a reward for their good behaviour they were yesterday allowed a holiday and twenty-seven of the number were permitted to go below a fishing, under charge of Mr. Oakes, an experienced boatman, in the regular employ of the school, and Mr. Peabody, an excellent and highly esteemed young man from Roxbury, lately employed as a teacher of the school. They had caught several fish and were on their return to the island in fine spirits, and beating against a head wind, and passed so near a point of the island that they were cheered by the boys who remained, and the boys on board returned the cheer. Having stood off toward Spectacle Island, the boat was in the act of tacking, for the purpose of making toward the landing place, when she suddenly upset and sunk.—Three of the boys sustained themselves by clinging to a box which held the bait, and were picked up by the schooner H. B. Foster, brought up to town, one of them, when taken up, being in a state of insensibility.

Mr. Morrison, the superintendent, on seeing the disaster proceeded to the spot in a boat, assisted by the two farmers, and succeeded in picking up one boy alive (Jeremiah Lynch,) and the body of one who was lifeless. All the rest, twenty-three in number, with the boatman and teacher, were buried in the deep. We understand that the boat was a fine large sloop rigged boat, in perfect order.

Hon. E. M. Huntington has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate, as District Judge of Indiana, Mr. Dewey having declined the appointment. It is rumored Col. Blake, of Terre Haute will succeed Mr. Huntington as Commissioner of the General Land Office.

GOOD.—The Baltimore Clipper suggests that the flags of all the nations of the earth be collected and kept in the Hall of the National Institute. We hope if the suggestion is adopted, they will obtain also the celebrated Tippecanoe banner, on which was painted "two dollars a day and roast beef."—*State Sentinel.*

PROTECTION.—The Brazilians grow coffee with great success and profit, with the proceeds they buy whatever they want, and among other things tea from China. But the Brazilian Government, some years ago, in imitation of its betters, the governments of Europe and of the United States, determined that to enrich Brazil, tea should be grown there. They therefore imported a quantity of Chinamen, together with their tea plants. But as the Chinamen could not raise tea so cheaply in Brazil as in Canton, the foreign tea was still too low; to ensure the success of so good a policy, the government protected the Chinamen in Brazil against the Chinamen in China, by imposing a duty which made it necessary for native Brazilians to pay half as much again for tea as they would have done if the government had not interfered. It turned out, however that notwithstanding the high price of tea, the Chinamen were worth more for domestic servants than for tea growers: and in opposition to the state policy of Brazil, they turned their labor to a free trade occupation, which was prosperous without protection. Teas could not stand the competition with coffee in attracting home labor, and so the people of Brazil are likely to be reduced to the necessity of buying their tea at the old cheap price, and paying for it in coffee, from this time forward. We have a sample of the Brazilian tea on our desk, which shall be given to exhilirate the next supper of the 'Home League.' It is an excellent specimen. It shows how protection enables a people to supply themselves with the comforts of life, of a poor quality, at a very high price.—*Jour. Com.*

A WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND

We take the following from the "Indiana Courier," published at New Castle, Henry County, of Saturday last:—

CORONER'S INQUEST.—For more than a week past the usually quiet community of the Northern and Eastern part of this county have been laboring under a state of violent excitement, in consequence of suspicions entertained that Mrs. Julia Ann Moore, (wife of Philip Moore,) who died on Friday 28th ult. came to her death in consequence of poison administered to her by her husband. On Saturday a Coroner's inquest was held over the body of the deceased, but the jury impannelled thought the grounds of suspicion too light to justify a post mortem examination of the stomach of the deceased, and a verdict was rendered that 'deceased came to her death by the visitation of God.' Subsequently, however, some additional circumstances having come to light, tending to still further arouse suspicion, a second inquest was called on Tuesday last, the body of deceased raised, and the contents of the stomach submitted to a chemical test, by the physicians of this place and Hagerstown, upon whose testimony, and the evidence of various other witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of 'death by Poison.' On the testimony before the inquest, Justice G. T. Simpson committed Philip Moore, the husband of deceased, and a girl by the name of Amanda Eades, who has been living at his house for some time, for trial at the next term of our Circuit Court, for the murder of the deceased.

From the Albany Journal.

AWFUL AND DELIBERATE MURDER.—One of the most cruel and cold blooded murders which have ever disgraced the records of crime in this city, was committed about half past nine o'clock this morning, by a man named Christian Burk, a journeyman tailor, a man of dissipated habits, upon the person of his wife, who is represented to have been an amiable and industrious woman. The dreadful deed was done with an axe. The body of the unfortunate woman was horribly mangled by ghastly wounds on her head, neck and other parts of her body, and she died in a few minutes. There appeared to be no cause or provocation for the commission of the deed, save a shadow of jealousy, as unfounded and baseless as a dream. It was evidently a cool, premeditated murder. He declared he had done it, and expected to be punished for it.

A few days after his arrest, Burk committed suicide, by hanging himself in his cell.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A Sure and safe remedy for hard times.—Let every member of the family begin to economize and curtail former expenditures. Let every one contribute what they can towards procuring by their own labor the articles necessary for their comfort, taking care to discriminate between *necessaries* and *superfluities*. Let them keep constantly in view, that the real wants of mankind are very few compared to imaginary wants. Let the female part of the family *feel and know that woman* never appears to greater advantage than she does when her fragile form is seen breasting the storms of adversity that overtake those with whom she is connected.—Let her study neatness, cheapness, and simplicity of dress, remembering that 'when least adorned she is adorned the most.'—Let this example of retrenchment be set by those who might afford larger indulgence in expenses. Let every one give a preference in purchasing to home manufactured articles, let every community practice upon these rules for one year and the cry of *hard times* would not be heard in the land. The sleeping virtues of the people would awake to happiness and prosperity. The vices that grow out of luxurious indulgence in appetite and dress would die away, and public morals be vastly improved.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Savannah Republican has received from Pilatka the important intelligence that Halleck Tustenuggee has come in once more in order to have an interview with Col. Worth. Only a few hours elapsed after the late battle in the neighborhood of the Ocklawaha before he made his appearance at Head-Quarters.—His warriors suffered severely in that engagement, and he now proposes to surrender. He has again gone out to bring his people in, some sixty or seventy, including at least twenty warriors. Col. Worth has given him the assurance that he shall be made a chief, which, together with some other inducements held out to him, leave no room to doubt that he will return. In short he has been hotly pursued for months past by our indefatigable troops, and is reduced to extremity.

Sam Jones and the Prophet are still at the South, but they have not been near the settlements, nor committed murder for a long time. They pretended to observe Gen. Macomb's treaty. Halleck has sent a messenger to them.

FROM FLORIDA.—The 'Savannah Georgian' has received and published the following from the troops in Florida:

'The troops in the field, commanded by Colonel Worth, in person, after some efforts, succeeded on the 19th, in bringing the enemy under Haleck Tustenuggee to action in the hammocks, near the sand hills. After a severe and well contested fight the enemy precipitately fled; their rout was complete, all their baggage and food were taken; the enemy's loss was one killed, and two wounded, and one prisoner; our loss, one private killed and three wounded. It is said that the Indians fought with the most determined courage, and only gave ground at the point of the bayonet. Lieut. Arnold, 2d dragoons, charged the enemy's line with only four men, one of them was killed and two wounded. Colonel Worth was within twenty feet of the soldier killed.'

WASHINGTON, April 30.

It is said here on authority, that Mr. Samuel Swartwout has assigned to the government securities to a large amount, certainly enough to cover all his equitable, if not his legal indebtedness, to the United States.—It is remarkable that parties in this country, who had been instrumental in keeping Mr. Swartwout abroad, and warning him not to return, had taken such measures as to keep all the property, of which the government have now obtained possession, in their own hands. Their safety rested on his absence and when a knowledge of this came to the ear of the President, he voluntarily directed the officers to permit him to return, and not to be disgraced by being thrust into prison. The amount saved by this act alone will not be less than half a million of dollars.—*N. Y. Express.*

STATE OF INDIANA vs. DWIGHT DANFORTH.—This was a suit before the Superior Court of the State of New York, to recover $46,000 swindled out of Gen. Stapp by the New York Wall street rascals. The jury, after a two days trial, gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff of $47,993 95. Benjamin F. Butler, the able gentleman so frequently slandered by the federal whigs, and Josiah Howe, were counsel for the State. Particulars hereafter.—*State Sent.*

SURVEY OF THE LAKES.—The House of Representatives in discussing the General Appropriation bill, have agreed to the appropriation of $20,000 for the survey of the Lakes.—*Toledo Blade.*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—A gentleman arrived in the city yesterday, who came passenger in the British mail steamer Teviot, from Vera Cruz, which port he left on the 24th ult. states the news arrived three days previously that the Mexican Government had set at liberty G. W. Kendall and seven others of the Santa Fe prisoners, who were ascertained to be resident Americans. Letters received in town confirm the statement.—*N. O. Bulletin April 30th.*

CONNECTICUT.—Governor Cleveland, recently elected by the legislature to the executive chair of Connecticut, delivered his message on Friday. The Governor recommended that the law establishing the Board of Commissioners of common schools be repealed—Also the repeal of all laws authorising imprisonment for debt, and the abolishment of capital punishment. He recommends the passage of laws to reform abuses of the banking institutions, and the restoration to the bank Commissioners of the authority with which they were invested by the laws of 1837. On the subject of a tariff, the Governor says:

'I cannot but express my most decided opinion, and, as I believe, the opinion of the great body of the citizens of Connecticut, that it is the duty of Congress, in a spirit of patriotism, with taxation for revenue and protection to American labor as a principle, to impose a tariff of imposts upon a reasonable, conciliatory, and above all a permanent basis.'—*N. Y. Express.*

WRITING ON PAPERS.—The New York Sun says:—A large number of suits are now pending against persons for a violation of the post office law, in writing on newspapers sent by mail. If even the initials of a person's name are written on the paper, it subjects him to a penalty $5, and $3,62 1-2 costs. If the case is sued and goes to judgment, an expense of $40 accrues. The law is very strict, and leaves no option with the Court."

The Creole Negroes were set at liberty by the Admiralty Court at Nassau, N. P., on the 16th inst. The Chief Justice exhorted them "thereafter to live the lives of good and faithful subjects of her Majesty's Government."

Mr. Allen, Senator from Ohio, demonstrated, in his late powerful speech, that the enormous amount taken from the land revenue, under the late distribution act, was as clear a loss to the tax-paying people as if the property had been consumed by fire.—He insisted that the distribution did not go to the tax-payers. He showed, by a report from the Treasury Department, how the former distribution (under the deposite act) of the surplus revenue had been managed—that in twenty States out of the twenty-six, it had gone to the Legislatures, to banks and corporations, and to the rich speculator, for no other reason than that they were rich; that it was now all squandered without benefiting the tax-payer, or adding to the resources of the country; and that the national treasury, and most of the State treasuries are bankrupt.—*N. Y. Era.*

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—*Wholesale Prices.*

Corrected weekly by P. Kiser, Market Master.

Bacon, hog round,	per lb.	3c.
Hams		4
Pork,	bbl.	7 00
Lard	lb.	4
Butter		8
Veal		4
Fresh Pork	cwt.	1 50
Beef		2 50
Flour	bbl.	4 00
Wheat	bush.	75
Rye		40
Oats		20
Corn		25
Potatoes		20
Beans		75
Peas		50
Dried Apples		1 50 scar.
" Peaches		2 50 "
Cranberries		1 25
Eggs	doz.	4
Whiskey by bbl.	gal.	20

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1842.

FIRE.—In our last we gave a brief notice of the fire last Saturday. In addition to which we will remark that the fire company was on the ground just in time to save Mr. Buchanan's shop, which had commenced blazing before the engine could be brought to bear on it. It is quite probable, that if assistance had been five minutes later, the building would have been destroyed. We would recommend the citizens generally to take a little more pains in giving the alarm of fire if ever it is again needed. It is a subject in which every man should feel an interest, for all are in danger from fire, and if no alarm is given—no pains taken to inform the firemen that their aid is needed, the fire engine cannot be of much service. In the present instance not more than two or three persons took the trouble to cry "fire!" The consequence was, many of the firemen did not know any thing of the fire until it was extinguished. It is the duty of every good citizen to do what he can towards arresting the progress of a fire and saving the property of his neighbor from destruction; and in no way can this be better or easier accomplished than by raising an alarm on the first discovery of a fire. Don't be too delicate or mealy mouthed, gentlemen! *Cry out* like men, at the top of your voices. It may be, you will be the next to require help. If the citizens would contribute, and furnish a good sized bell, to be hung on the engine house, and rung in every case of fire, we think the money would be well expended.

Is there not sufficient public spirit among the young men of Fort Wayne, to form a Hook and Ladder Company? There are enough mechanics and hard working men here to form an efficient company if they would only organize. We will not do them the injustice to suppose that they lack the will to render themselves useful to their fellow citizens in the hour of danger. Let them talk the matter over among themselves, and then call a public meeting and see what can be done. The company formerly started here has backed out. Let us try again,—there is nothing like perseverance in a good cause. The Common Council have offered to furnish equipments for twenty-five men, and provide all necessary apparatus, if that number will come forward.—Twenty-five good hardy fellows would make a very efficient Hook and Ladder Company, and might save more property at the first fire they attended, than would pay the whole cost of their organization.

THE MAILS.—Notwithstanding the praise bestowed on the Post General for his activity and efficiency and the regularity with which the mails now arrive in the eastern cities, we are sorry to say that the mails are more irregular in this region now, than at any former period within our recollection, and what is more, they are every week becoming worse. There is great negligence, or ignorance, or a lamentable want of attention on the part of some of the subordinates in the Western Post Offices. We trust some means will be adopted to ferret out and remove the delinquents. The greater part of our *eastern* exchange papers are now received by the *western* mail, from three days to a week after the time they ought to come to hand. On Thursday last we only received one paper by the eastern mail, out of eight or nine that were due, and we frequently receive two or three numbers of a paper by the same mail—the earlier numbers being detained somewhere on the road, waiting we presume, for company. It is said that the blame of the papers being sent by the wrong mails belongs to the distributing office at Columbus, Ohio. If so, we would recommend the postmaster general to remove such of his deputies there as might be found in fault, and give them an opportunity of studying geography: they might possibly learn that eastern papers would reach Fort Wayne earlier by the eastern than by the western mails.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—An interesting little boy, three years of age, son of Mr. Fink, cabinet maker of this city, came to an untimely end on Tuesday last. He was with his mother on a visit at the farm of Mr. M. Griggs: and had been missed ten or fifteen minutes, when search was made for him and his lifeless body discovered floating in a pit of water 12 feet deep. It is supposed that in attempting to climb a fence near the edge of the pit, he had lost his balance and fallen in.

Nicholas Biddle, Cowperthwaite, and Andrews, charged with conspiring to defraud the Stockholders of the U. S. Bank, have been discharged by the judges of the Court of general sessions at Philadelphia on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to justify their being put on their trial. It is not as easy to convict a "rogue in ruffles" as a rogue in rags.

LAKE COMBINATION.—The steamboats Gen. Wayne, Benjamin Franklin, Rochester, Gen. Harrison, Gen. Scott, Robert Fulton, and Com. Perry, now form a daily line from Buffalo to Toledo and Maumee City. The fare is $6 50 cabin, and $3 00 deck. From Buffalo to Macinac $16 00 cabin, $8 deck; Buffalo to Milwaukie or Chicago $18 00 Cabin, $10 deck.

LATEST FROM RHODE ISLAND.

The constitutional Legislature have adjourned, to meet again on the first Monday in July, at Providence.

The royal Legislature have adjourned for a few days until the answer of the President to the requisition made on him for assistance, could be received.

Dutee J. Pearce and some other members of the constitutional House of Representatives, have been arrested for treason, and held to bail. Warrants are also out against Gov. Dorr, the General Treasurer, and several others.

VIRGINIA.—Owing to the failure of the mails, we have not received full returns from Virginia; but we have seen enough to warrant us in saying that the Democrats will have a majority of thirty or forty on joint ballot. We have gained two Senators, and have therefore a majority in both branches.

Mr. Van Buren is on a visit to Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage. On the 28th ult. they visited Nashville, accompanied by Mr. Polk, ex-Gov. Cannon, and several other distinguished Tennessans. They were escorted into the city by the volunteer companies and an immense concourse of citizens; and were received with the utmost cordiality and enthusiasm.

Passage of the Appropriation Bill in the Senate—and the Apportionment Bill in the House.

The Globe of the 4th says "the appropriation bill passed the Senate to-day. There are several amendments which will not probably delay it in the House."

In the House on the 3d, the main question on the Apportionment Bill was ordered by a decisive vote. The question, after a few amendments which were voted down, recurred on the 1st amendment proposed by the committee of the Whole, fixing the ratio at 50,179, which was *carried—Yeas, one hundred and twenty-five; Nays, seventy five*

[According to the Apportionment Bill, as it has passed the House, the several States will be entitled to Representatives in Congress as follows, to be chosen by single Districts in each, viz:

States	*New Ratio.*	*Present No.*
Maine	10	8
New Hampshire	5	5
Massachusetts	11	12
Rhode Island	2	2
Connecticut	6	6
Vermont	5	5
New York	48	40
New Jersey	7	6
Pennsylvania	34	28
Delaware	1	1
Maryland	8	8
Virginia	21	21
North Carolina	13	13
South Carolina	9	9
Georgia	11	9
Alabama	9	5
Mississippi	5	2
Louisiana	5	3
Tennessee	15	13
Kentucky	14	13
Ohio	30	19
Indiana	13	7
Illinois	9	3
Missouri	7	5
Arkansas	1	1
Michigan	4	1
Total	306	242

The question then recurred on the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, providing that the States shall be divided into *single Districts* for the choice of members of Congress, which was *adopted*, by Yeas, *one hundred and one*; Nays, *ninety-nine*.

The question on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading was ordered by a vote of—Yeas, one hundred and thirteen; Nays, eighty-seven. So the bill passed, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday May 7.

The whole subject of the Tariff is soon to come before Congress. Mr. Saltonstall's report and bill, and Mr. Habersham's counter report, have been presented, and Mr. Forward's bill will, I learn, be communicated early next week. Mr. Saltonstall will offer a motion to take up the subject in the course of next week.

From what I see of the state of opinion in Congress on the subject, I judge that they are indisposed, at the present session, to act on the whole subject. An attempt, however prolonged to take into view and decide upon every branch of so complicated a subject, in the present state of opinion and parties, will fail. Party men are willing to keep the subject open, and others are unprepared for final action on it at this time. It has been suggested that the better plan will be, to adopt a revenue bill based on some principle on which all parties can unite and affording some protection to the home interest, and then leave the matter for the present.

RHODE ISLAND—THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst. agreeably to the determination of the people the new elected State officers were installed.

The procession was preceded by the Brass Band, after which came the Independent Company of Volunteers, in dark frocks, white pants, and glazed caps; then came two volunteer companies of citizens, then the Governor and his suite; then the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, flanked on either side by a file of men with muskets; then were volunteer citizens, butchers in frocks, mounted, &c.

The procession moved on to a building intended for a Foundry, (in an unfinished state) where arrangements had been made for the organization of the Government under the People's Constitution.

At 12 o'clock the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, &c. followed by the two Houses, and preceded by Mr. Burrington Anthony entered the building prepared for the organization, and took seats, the Executive and Senate on a platform at the west end of the House of Representatives on the body of the building.

Mr. Perez Simmons, of Providence ascended the platform, and moved that Mr Dutee J. Pearce, of Newport take the Chair, for the purpose of organizing the House.

Mr. Pearce took the Chair in obedience to the vote of the House. The credentials of the members elect under the People's Constitution, were then presented to Mr. John S. Harris, who had at a preparatory meeting been elected Clerk *pro tem*

The House then proceeded to appoint a Speaker. Welcome B. Sayles, of Smithfield, was appointed Speaker. Mr. Simmons, of Providence and Mr. Brown, of Gloucester, were appointed to conduct the Speaker to the Chair.

The Speaker then took the oath required by the Constitution, under which the proceedings are being had. The roll of the House was then called, when the Speaker proceeded to swear in the members.

Two houses were then regularly organized, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, informing him of the fact. The Governor, Thomas W. Dorr, immediately waited on the Assembly, and delivered his inaugural address.

In the afternoon, an act was passed repealing the law for the punishment of offences against the sovereign power of the State, commonly called the Algerine law.

The Governor was requested to notify the President of the United States of the organization under the Constitution; and also to notify the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress of the same fact, and request them to lay the information before their respective houses; and also to notify the Governors of the several States of the same, to be communicated to their legislatures.

A resolution was passed requesting the Governor to issue his proclamation, requiring of civil and military officers and others, obedience to the present government.

The Sheriff of the county of Providence was directed to prepare the State House for the use of the General Assembly; after which both Houses adjourned.

The military, after the procession met and passed resolutions declaring that all political governments derive their authority from the consent of the governed, that the constitution adopted conforms to the republican institutions and forms of government of all the other States of the *Union*, that it has been adopted by a majority of the whole people, and it is therefore the supreme law of the State, and ought to be obeyed; that officers having been chosen under it, and he government duly organized, they as a component part of the militia of the state, are bound to respect Thomas W. Dorr as their commander in chief, and that they will obey all lawful orders coming from him, for the defence of the State or of the *United* States.

From the Newport Rhode Islander of Wednesday

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M.—The new Government under the charter, was organized with the usual forms and ceremonies, in this town, to day. After the organization was completed, the two Houses separated, and a resolution was offered in the House making a requisition upon the President for his interference by proclamation, and otherwise if necessary—which finally passed both Houses, and they then adjourned until to morrow morning.

ARREST.—Mr. Daniel Brown, one of the representatives from this town, in the people's Assembly was arrested here to day for treason, and admitted to bail in $10,000.—All has been peaceably done here—rain nearly all day.

It is stated in the Providence Journal of Wednesday morning, that two of the members chosen to the charter Assembly, presented themselves to Dorr's Legislature, were sworn in and took their seats.

The Newport Herald of the Times notes the arrival of the U. S. troops: "It is added that two companies more were expected from Buffalo, and two from Boston. In regard to Major Payne's visit to Providence, the Herald states, as a report, that he was furnished "with sealed orders from Washington—the orders not to be opened until there should be an outbreak. We are informed," continues the Herald, "from an authentic source, that the troops from Fort Adams were inspected last Monday, and immediately after this duty was over, each man was supplied with twenty five ball cartridges."

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

Fourteen days later from Europe.

The steam packet Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, in fifteen and a half days from Liverpool. She left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th April, and brings London and Liverpool papers, both to the morning of that day.

The packet ship Columbia, which sailed from this port on the 2d had not arrived at Liverpool on the 19th; but was spoken at a quarter past 10 P. M. by the Caledonia then 5 hours out off the Skerries. The packet ship North America, from New York March 19, arrived at Liverpool April 16

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent. Money was plenty in London at 3 per cent.

The distress in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain still continued, although the demand for it was on the whole, somewhat better than it had been for sometime past.

It is just now definitely settled that no troops shall be marched, either for Canada or Nova Scotia, until the spring of 1843, with the exception of those belonging to the King's Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, and 93d Highlanders.

Within the last few days, says a letter from Naples of the 26th ult. a larger quantity of smoke than usual has been issuing from the crater of Mount Vesuvius, and there are other symptoms of an approaching eruption.

The total charge of the Chinese expenditure up to April, 1842, is 1,165,692*l*. The estimated expense of the year ending April, 1843, is 1,500 000*l*.

ROYAL MARRIAGES.—Our Paris correspondent states, from undoubted authority, that the preliminaries have been concluded and a matrimonial alliance between the Duke of Bordeaux and the second daughter of the Emperor Nicholas.—*Times.*

The papers give a list of thirty three ships taken up by the East India Company for the conveyance of troops, the number of six or seven thousand, to India, most destined to Calcutta. Various corps of troops were on their march to the ports of embarkation.

The London Morning Post says.—We are enabled to state, upon the best authority that the combined cabinet of England and France has, at length, effectively fallen upon a Prince of Bavaria as husband to the Queen of Spain.

We regret to have to state the discovery of a serious embezzlement of the funds of the Liverpool Steam Tug Company, and the consequent suicide, by poison, of one of the two individuals concerned in the embezzlement. The name of the individual who committed suicide is Adrew Clark. The other person suspected of embezzlement is named Harvey, but he has contrived to escape to America.

The accounts of the British revenue for the *quarter ending April 5*, exhibit an increase in the whole receipts of the quarter, compared with those of the corresponding quarter of 1841, amounting to 111,332*l*.—The increase on the year, over the receipts of the preceding year, is 687 941*l*. The aggregate receipts of the year amount to 45,363,827*l*.

An iron steamer of 800 tons burthen was launched at Liverpool, on the 12th. She is the eighth iron steamer built by Mr. Laud.

New Steam Frigate the largest in the World.—The British Admiralty have given instructions for the building and equipment of a new steam frigate, which is to surpass, in size and power, every thing of the kind yet afloat. She is to be of 650 horse power; to have engine room for 600 tons fuel; complete stowage under the hatches for 1000 troops, with four months stores and provisions, exclusive of a crew of about 450 men; and is to be armed with 20 guns of the heaviest calibre, besides caronades. She is expected to be fully completed and ready for use before the close of the present year.

CORN LAW BILL.—The Corn Law bill, as it has been already described, had its final passage in the House of Commons April 7, and was sent to the House of Lords.—The discussion on the motion for the third reading was ayes 229, noes 90—majority 139. A previous motion for postponement had been lost by a majority of 150. In the House of Lords the bill came up on the 18th for a second reading. Earl Stanhope's motion to postpone the bill to that time six months was rejected by a vote of 119 to 17, majority 102, that the bill be now read a second time and Lord Brougham's motion that no duty ought to be imposed on the importation of foreign corn of any kind was lost by a vote of 5 to 100. The bill was then read a second time.

INCOME TAX.—A debate on the Income Tax was begun in the House of Commons on the 8th, on resolutions offered by Lord John Russell, the purport of which was that the estimated deficiency of income to meet the expenditure might be raised by a judicious arrangement of the duties on corn, sugar, timber, and coffee, and a reduction of various prohibitory duties, and that the House deemed it not necessary, and therefore not advisable to renew a tax on income 'inquisitional, unequal, and hitherto considered a war reserve.' The debate was continued in several successive sessions, and on the 13th it was closed by a vote of 308 for bringing up the report, and 202 for Lord John Russell's resolutions—Majority 106.

In the Commons, April 15, the resolution imposing a duty on wheat flour imported into Canada from the United States, was debated in committee. Mr. Labouchere, though favoring the general principles of the bill, was opposed to this position. He gave a history of the action of Parliament upon the subject. Previous to the year 1831, flour imported into Canada from the United States was subject to a duty of five shillings per barrel. That duty was taken off through the exertions of the late Lord Sydenham.—Mr. L. contended that the duty would be injurious to Canada, and detrimental to the empire, and he moved to strike out the proposition—believing that the trade of Canada with the United States ought to be encouraged. He also argued the motion from the great importance of securing to the St. Lawrence the transit of the Produce of Ohio, Michigan and the farther countries of the Lakes.

The next resolution, embracing a duty of 3s. on salted and cured meat, &c., imported from the United States, was then taken up and opposed by Lord John Russell. His lordship argued strongly in favor of increasing the commerce between the United States and Canada. The resolution prevailed, and a considerable advance was *made* in the tariff during the sitting.

THE CORRECTED TARIFF.—Sir Robert Peel's new commercial tariff, with the changes to which the government has been induced to accede by the representations and suggestions of those parties who have a practical acquaintance with the subject, was laid upon the table of the House of Commons at a late hour on Monday night.—These changes are few in number. In the case of a few manufactured articles, in which it appeared that a sudden removal of protection to the whole extent proposed would have a fatal effect on certain branches of domestic industry, without procuring any great amount of benefit to the community at large, we are not sorry that some concession should have been made.

The tariff, as it now stands, has been considerably simplified by the removal of a vast number of differential duties, which stood in the original scheme, for the purpose of favoring the produce of the colonies. Many of these differential duties were to have been levied on articles which none of the colonies produce, and they might have had the bad effect of encouraging by new protection, certain branches of unprofitable or unnatural cultivation or industry. But the preference justly given to the trade and produce of the British colonies has been retained in favor of those article which are, or may soon become important and natural products of our colonial or internal wealth.

The duties on provisions remain as they were in the original scheme, except that the admission of foreign beef and pork to the English market is postponed to the 10th of October 1842.

ALGIERS.—The French troops have experienced a reverse at Tlemcen. Abdel Kader, who was supposed to have retired towards Morocco, reappeared in the vicinity of Tlemcen with 8000 men, and inflicted a heavy loss on the French troops, which had left that town under Gen. Bedeau. The precise state of the case has not transpired, but it is clear that the advantage gained by the Arab chief must have been considerable, as Gen. Bugeaud instantly despatched two steamers to Oran for reinforcements. The *Gazette de Tribunaux* contains a frightful account of the decapitation of no fewer than forty four Arabs at Constantine, for imputed offences, most of them of a very trivial character, without either trial or inquiry!

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA—DEFEAT OF THE AFFGHANS.—We have just received letters from the Commander in Chief's camp giving Candahar news up to the 12th ult.—An action had taken place between our troops and the Affghans, in which we were victors, killing 153, and wounding 200 of the enemy. Our loss was only three officers wounded slightly, two privates killed, and 20 wounded. Letters from Gen. Sale have been received up to the 30th ultimo, on which date the troops were in high spirits, having captured 174 bullocks—a great wind fall for them!

RESUMPTION.—Last Monday was resumption day in Maryland, and was met by the banks without the least inconvenience. So much for the croakers who were for putting off the resumption till doomsday. It is said that the banks of Frederick have offered to pay the Baltimore banks, in specie, the amount of all their notes there, if the latter would pay the freight on specie between the two cities. This they have declined. The fact is, specie is abundant with the banks, and the most they have to fear is that they may be tempted to expand again too greatly. The Republican states that the Baltimore banks since the partial resumption, a few weeks back, have received full half a million in specie. During the same time the Westminster Bank has also received a large quantity, and more since the time of resumption than has been drawn out. The people have the most unbounded confidence, and with good reason too, in the sound condition of this bank.—*Carlroll County Democrat.*

To the Editor of the Sentinel:—

A. B. THE GREAT UNKNOWN.—Fame is a great thing and mystery is yet a greater. There is a pleasure in being talked about, and finding one's self the object of curiosity. That this curiosity is misplaced, I shall not undertake to say, although I suppose I am right in thinking, that I am the greatest character of the age: Who I am, is not of as much importance to me, as what I am. In one word reader, my name is such as the inital letters A. B. indicate. This might seem to be Bachelor of Arts, or giving it the English accent, it might be Bachelor of Hearts. This, however, *it is not*. "I say," was it not a good joke to place a fictitious copy of my last letter in the way of that meddling old vagabond, who thinks he has found out my incognito? How nicely he got on the wrong scent, and drew after him all who would listen to his astounding developments.

AIR—*Oft in a Stilly Night.*

Oh Abram Byles! Oh Abram Byles!
Oh what a great man you is,
And with what deceptive wiles
You show the people's true phiz!

A. BYLES, Jr.

To the editor of the Sentinel:—

Sir—As you appear to take some interest in the fire department of our city, let me inquire of you what has become of the Hook and Ladder Company, which you stated some weeks ago had been organised. Their services were much needed at the fire last Saturday, but I looked in vain for them; I could not perceive a single fire hook on the ground. Who are the officers of that company. It seems to me that they ought to be dismissed, and better men put in their places. Or is the company itself "gone to the dogs." If so, I think if you would agitate the matter a little you might prevail upon a sufficient number of young men to unite together and form a Hook and Ladder Company that would be of some service when needed. I know a number of young men, mechanics and others, who would join such a company if formed, and suitable officers appointed. Yours, S. R.

"Whistling to keep their courage up!"—The Whigs are great adepts at this game.—Witness the following unblushing assertion in that rank federal print the New York American. In almost every election for the last twelve months the democrats have been successful—Whiggery is almost annihilated—and yet the American, in the face of these facts, dares to insult the common sense of its readers by publishing such barefaced falsehoods as the following:—

A Washington correspondent of the New York American says:—Our Adversaries were never so weak before as they now are, and must be for the next three years. They have shown that they cannot muster their whole former force even to ensure success. They have fallen off by thousands in every State, without any question to divide them, and every thing in our condition to animate them. They do not know their own leader. They are already distracted by the pretensions of half a dozen aspirants, sworn either to "rule or ruin," now or never.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN BOSTON—TWENTY FIVE LIVES LOST.—We find the following details in the 'Boston Transcript,' of a most melancholy accident that occurred in Boston harbor, on Friday afternoon, by which twenty four persons lost their lives:

Friday afternoon, at about four o'clock, as the sloop boat belonging to the Farm School on Thompson's Island was returning from a fishing excursion under charge of Mr. Oakes, the boatman, with Mr. Peabody, the teacher, and twenty-seven boys belonging to the school, she was unfortunately upset by a flaw of wind while tacking, and immediately sunk, and all on board, except four of the boys were drowned.

On the day before, there had been a visitation of the school, by the directors and the parents of the boys, when the school was found to be in excellent order, and the boys forty one in number were all in fine health and condition, and they gave the most satisfactory evidence of good conduct. As a reward for their good behaviour they were yesterday allowed a holiday and twenty-seven of the number were permitted to go below a fishing under charge of Mr. Oakes, an experienced boatman, in the regular employ of the school, and Mr. Peabody, an excellent and highly esteemed young man from Boxford, lately employed as a teacher of the school. They had caught several fish and were on their return to the island in fine spirits, and beating against a head wind, and passed so near a point of the island that they were cheered by the boys who remained and the boys on board returned the cheer. Having stood off toward Spectacle Island, the boat was in the act of tacking, for the purpose of making toward the landing place, when she suddenly upset and sunk.—Three of the boys sustained themselves by clinging to a box which held the bait, and were picked up by the schooner H. B. Foster, brought up to town, one of them, when taken up, being in a state of insensibility.

Mr. Morrison, the superintendent, on seeing the disaster proceeded to the spot in a boat, assisted by the two farmers, and succeeded in picking up one boy alive (Jeremiah Lynch,) and the body of one who was lifeless. All the rest, twenty-three in number, with the boatman and teacher, were buried in the deep. We understand that the boat was a fine large sloop rigged boat, in perfect order.

Hon. E. M. Huntington has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate, as District Judge of Indiana, Mr. Dewey having declined the appointment. It is rumored Col. Blake, of Terre Haute will succeed Mr. Huntington as Commissioner of the Gen. Land Office.

GOOD.—The Baltimore Clipper suggests that the flags of all the nations of the earth be collected and kept in the Hall of the National Institute. We hope if the suggestion is adopted, they will obtain also the celebrated Tippecanoe banner, on which was painted "two dollars a day and roast beef."—*State Sentinel*

PROTECTION.—The Brazilians grow coffee with great success and profit, with the proceeds they buy whatever they want, and among other things tea from China. But the Brazilian Government, some years ago, in imitation of its betters, the governments of Europe and of the United States, determined that to enrich Brazil, tea should be grown there. They therefore imported a quantity of Chinamen, together with their tea plants. But as the Chinamen could not raise tea so cheaply in Brazil as in Canton, the foreign tea was still too low; to ensure the success of so good a policy, the government protected the Chinamen in Brazil! against the Chinamen in China, by imposing a duty which made it necessary for native Brazilians to pay *half* as much again for tea as they would have done if the government had not interfered. It turned out, however that notwithstanding the high price of tea, the Chinamen were worth more for domestic servants than for tea growers: and in opposition to the state policy of Brazil, they turned their labor in a free trade occupation, which was prosperous without protection. Teas could not stand the competition with coffee in attracting home labor and so the people of Brazil are likely to be reduced to the necessity of buying their tea at the old cheap price, and paying for it in coffee, from this time forward. We have a sample of the Brazilian tea on our desk, which shall be given to exhilirate the next supper of the 'Home League.' It is an excellent specimen. It shows how protection enables a people to supply themselves with the comforts of life, of a poor quality, at a very high price.—*Jour. Com.*

A WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND

We take the following from the 'Indiana Courier,' published at New Castle, Henry County, of Saturday last:—

CORONER'S INQUEST.—For more than a week past the usually quiet community of the Northern and Eastern part of this country have been laboring under a state of violent excitement, in consequence of suspicions entertained that Mrs. Julia Ann Moore, (wife of Philip Moore,) who died on Friday 25th ult. came to her death in consequence of poison administered to her by her husband. On Saturday a Coroner's inquest was held over the body of the deceased, but the jury impannelled thought the grounds of suspicion too light to justify a post mortem examination of the stomach of the deceased, and a verdict was rendered that 'deceased came to her death by the visitation of God.' Subsequently, however, some additional circumstances having come to light, tending to still further arouse suspicion, a second inquest was called on Tuesday last, the body of deceased raised, and the contents of the stomach submitted to a chemical test, by the physicians of this place and Hagerstown, upon whose testimony, and the evidence of various other witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of 'death by Poison.' On the testimony before the inquest, Justice G. T. Simpson committed Phillip Moore, the husband of deceased, and a girl by the name of Amanda Eades, who has been living at his house for some time, for trial at the next term of our Circuit Court, for the murder of the deceased.

From the Albany Journal.

AWFUL AND DELIBERATE MURDER.—One of the most cruel and cold blooded murders which have ever disgraced the records of crime in this city, was committed about half past nine o'clock this morning, by a man named Christian Burk, a journeyman tailor, a man of dissipated habits, upon the person of his wife, who is represented to have been an amiable and industrious woman. The dreadful deed was done with an axe. The body of the unfortunate woman was horribly mangled by ghastly wounds on her head, neck and other parts of her body, and she died in a few minutes. There appeared to be no cause or provocation for the commission of the deed, save a shadow of jealousy, as unfounded and baseless as a dream. It was evidently a cool, premeditated murder. He declared he had done it, and expected to be punished for it.

A few days after his arrest, Burk committed suicide, by hanging himself in his cell.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A Sure and safe remedy for hard times.—Let every member of the family begin to economize and curtail former expenditures. Let every one contribute what they can towards procuring by their own labor the articles necessary for their comfort, taking care to discriminate between *necessaries* and *superfluities*. Let them keep constantly in view, that the real wants of mankind are very few compared to imaginary wants. Let the female part of the family *feel and know that woman* never appears to greater advantage than she does when her fragile form is seen breasting the storms of adversity that overtake those with whom she is connected.—Let her study neatness, cheapness, and simplicity of dress, remembering that 'when least adorned she is adorned the most.'—Let this example of retrenchment be set by those who might afford larger indulgence in expenses. Let every one give a preference in purchasing to home manufactured articles, let every community practice upon these rules for one year and the cry of *hard times* would not be heard in the land. The sleeping virtues of the people would awake to happiness and prosperity. The vices that grow out of luxurious indulgence in appetite and dress would die away, and public morals be vastly improved.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Savannah Republican has received from Pilatka the important intelligence that Halleck Tustenuggee has come in once more in order to have an interview with Col. Worth. Only a few hours elapsed after the late battle in the neighborhood of the Ocklawha before he made his appearance at Head-Quarters.—His warriors suffered severely in that engagement, and he now proposes to surrender. He has again gone out to bring his people in, some sixty or seventy, including at least twenty warriors, Col. Worth has given him the assurance that he shall be made a chief, which, together with some other inducements held out to him, leave no room to doubt that he will return. In short he has been hotly pursued for months past by our indefatigable troops, and is reduced to extremity.

Sam Jones and the Prophet are still at the South, but they have not been near the settlements, nor committed murder for a long time. They pretended to observe Gen. Macomb's treaty. Halleck has sent a messenger to them.

FROM FLORIDA.—The 'Savannah Georgian' has received and published the following from the troops in Florida:

'The troops in the field, commanded by Colonel Worth, in person, after some efforts, succeeded on the 19th, in bringing the enemy under Haleck Tus te-nuggee to action in the hammocks, near the sand hills. After a severe and well contested fight the enemy precipitately fled; their rout was complete, all their baggage and food were taken; the enemy's loss was one killed, and two wounded, and one prisoner; our loss, one private killed and three wounded. It is said that the Indians fought with the most determined courage, and only gave ground at the point of the bayonet. Lieut. Arnold, 2d dragoons, charged the enemy's line with *only four men*, one of them was killed and two wounded. Colonel Worth was within twenty feet of the soldier killed.'

WASHINGTON, April 30.

'It is said here on authority, that Mr Samuel Swartwout has assigned to the government securities to a large amount, certainly enough to cover all his equitable, if not his legal indebtedness, to the United States.—It is remarkable that parties in this country, who had been instrumental in keeping Mr. Swartwout abroad, and warning him not to return, had taken such measures as to keep all the property, of which the government have now obtained possession, in their own hands. Their safety rested on his absence and when a knowledge of this came to the ear of the President, he voluntarily directed the officers to permit him to return, and not to be disgraced by being thrust into prison. The amount saved by this act alone will not be less than half a million of dollars.—*N. Y. Express.*

STATE OF INDIANA *vs.* DWIGHT DANFORTH.—This was a suit before the Superior Court of the State of New York, to recover $45,000 swindled out of Gen. Stapp by the New York Wall street rascals. The jury, after a two days trial, gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff of $47,993 95. Benjamin F. Butler, the able gentleman so frequently slandered by the federal whigs, and Josiah Howe, were counsel for the State. Particulars hereafter.—*State Sent.*

SURVEY OF THE LAKES.—The House of Representatives in discussing the General Appropriation bill, have agreed to the appropriation of $20,000 for the survey of the Lakes.—*Toledo Blade.*

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—A gentleman arrived in the city yesterday, who came passenger in the British mail steamer Teviot, from Vera Cruz, which port he left on the 24th ult. states the news arrived three days previously that the Mexican Government had set at liberty G. W. Kendall and seven others of the Santa Fe prisoners, who were ascertained to be resident Americans. Letters received in town confirm the statement.—*N. O. Bulletin April 30th.*

CONNECTICUT.—Governor Cleveland, recently elected by the legislature to the executive chair of Connecticut, delivered his message on Friday. The Governor recommended that the law establishing the Board of Commissioners of common schools be repealed—Also the repeal of all laws authorising imprisonment for debt, and the abolishment of capital punishment. He recommends the passage of laws to reform abuses of the banking institutions, and the restoration to the bank Commissioners of the authority with which they were invested by the laws of 1837. On the subject of a tariff, the Governor says:

'I cannot but express my most decided opinion, and as I believe, the opinion of the great body of the citizens of Connecticut, that it is the duty of Congress, in a spirit of patriotism, with taxation for revenue and protection to American labor as a principle, to impose a tariff of imposts upon a reasonable, conciliatory, and above all a permanent basis.'—*N. Y. Express.*

WRITING ON PAPERS.—The New York Sun says:—A large number of suits are now pending against persons for a violation of the post office law, in writing on newspapers sent by mail. If even the initials of a person's name are written on the paper, it subjects him to a penalty $5, and $3,62 1-2 costs. If the case is sued and goes to judgment, an expense of $40 accrues. The law is very strict, and leaves no option with the Court."

The Creole Negroes were set at liberty by the Admiralty Court at Nassau, N. P., on the 16th inst. The Chief Justice exhorted them thereafter to live the lives of good and faithful subjects of her Majesty's Government."

Mr. Allen, Senator from Ohio, demonstrated, in his late powerful speech, that the enormous amount taken from the land revenue, under the late distribution act, was as clear a loss to the tax paying people as if the property had been consumed by fire.—He insisted that the distribution did not go to the tax-payers. He showed, by a report from the Treasury Department, how the former distribution (under the deposite act) of the surplus revenue had been managed—that in twenty States out of the twenty-six, it had gone to the Legislatures, to banks and corporations, and to the rich speculator, for no other reson than that they were rich; that it was now all squandered without benefitting the tax-payer, or adding to the resources of the country: and that the national treasury, and most of the State treasuries are bankrupt.—*N. Y. Era.*

FORT WAYNE MARKET.—*Wholesale Prices.*

Corrected weekly by P. KISER, Market Master.

Bacon, hog round,	per lb.	3c.
Hams		4
Pork,	bbl.	7 00
Lard	lb.	4
Butter		8
Veal		4
Fresh Pork	cwt.	1 50
Beef		2 50
Flour	bbl.	4 00
Wheat	bush.	75
Rye		40
Oats		20
Corn		25
Potatoes		20
Beans		75
Peas		50
Dried Apples		1 50 scar.
" Peaches		2 50 "
Cranberries		1 25
Eggs	doz.	4
Whiskey by bbl.	gal.	20

VALUABLE MACHINE.—We paid a flying visit on Saturday last to Otis's Steam Excavator, in Brooklyn, where it is at work digging down the hill formerly known as Fort Green, and filling up the shallow inlet and quagmire entitled the 'Wallabout,' or so much of it as lies above the old road to Flushing. The Geologist is surely a curiosity. He walks right into a mountain as though it were plates of hot cakes, and dips it up a cart load at a shovelfull, as fast as you please. He cuts right and left a path some six rods wide through the hill and then takes a new swath. He is locomotive, and advances his own steam power, whenever the earth has receded before him, grades and stakes down for himself, and only requires one man to tend shovel and another to look after the fire and engine though one (or two) others are generally employed to smooth the track before him &c. besides tending the carts, which approach to be filled on one rail track and go off loaded by another.

If he comes to a stone weighing only a ton or such a matter, the Geologist makes no bones of it, but pitches it into the cart like a peck of gravel. If he comes to a stone weighing some four or five tons, he takes him up more carefully and lays him out on the other side of his path. All this is effected by an immense shovel with a sliding bottom, at the end of an immense and complicated arm worked by much ingenious and novel machinery.

The inventor is now dead; the company spent thirty thousand dollars upon the invention before the machine was made, and much more afterwards. The patent (which is now secured throughout Europe,) is probably worth a million of dollars. An 'Excavator' complete costs about $6,000, and will dig and load 1,000 cubic yards of earth per day—equal to the labor of 150 men—cares nothing for cold or heat, rain or fair weather, but does its own business through all.—*N.Y. Tribune.*

TARIFF AND TEMPERANCE.—The Whig tariff movement is a humbug, but temperance is a sober reality. If men are temperate, they will be industrious, if industrious they will be economical—if economical they will save money—if they save money, they will have the wherewithall on a rainy day—and if they have the wherewithall on a rainy day, including economy, industry, and temperance, the exports and imports will always regulate themselves whatever the revenue laws may be.

The tariff excitement is started by hypocrites, one half speculators, and the other half politicians. Stick to clear cold water, and send politicians and speculators to the old boy.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Though fools spurn Hymen's gentle powers,
We, who improve his golden hours,
By sweet experience know,
That marriage rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good,
A paradise below.

MARRIED,—In this city, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, of Logansport, Dr. Wm. H. Brooks, formerly of Norwalk, Ohio, to Mrs. ANNE BROOKS, of Fort Wayne.

[The notice to publish the above was accompanied by a Wedding Cake of goodly size and exquisite flavor, for which we return our thanks.

In Adams township, on Thursday evening week, by Wm. Brown, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL LOVEALL to Mrs. NANCY HOLCOMB.

In Putnam co. Ohio, on Tuesday last, by Andrew Trimble, Esq. Mr. JAMES N. CASSADY, of Fort Wayne, to Miss THERESSA RICH.

To Candidates.—All announcements should be accompanied with one dollar—it may be either in specie or Indiana State Bank, we won't be particular. We think a candidate who has paid the printer has a better chance of election than one who has not. He won't feel ashamed to look an honest man in the face, and ask him for his vote. Moreover, if our readers should find out that only those who have "p. d." after their names, have poneyed up, they might ask the delinquents some awkward questions; at any rate, they would not think them prompt or correct business men, and might hesitate to entrust them with an office of any importance.

AUGUST ELECTION.

We are authorised to inform the citizens of Allen county, that THOMAS DANIELS is a candidate for Sheriff. p.

We are authorised to announce WM. A. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR. Please announce GEORGE P. HILL as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County at the ensuing election. p.

are authorised to announce THOMAS VAN ANDA for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are requested to announce JOHN C. SWINNEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county. p.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM STEWART, as a candidate for Sheriff of this County. p.

If the citizens of Allen County will elect JOSEPH C. SILVERS Sheriff, at the next August election, he will be much obliged to them.

We are requested to inform the citizens of Allen county that BRADFORD B. STEVENS is a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD McMULLEN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allen county. p.

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painesville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putnam
Commercial bank of Scioto	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville

MISSOURI.*

Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—There will be a celebration on St. John's day (June 24th) by the members of Wayne Lodge No. 25. All masons in good standing are respectfully invited, and earnestly requested to join with us.

Marshall—A. M. STEWART.
Orator—W. W. STEVENS.
Chaplain—F. A. CONWELL.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Lodge will meet at the Lodge Room over the Bank, at 9 o'clock A. M. and be joined by the Band at 10 o'clock. The procession will then move to the American House, where the Ladies are respectfully invited to fall in with us. From thence the procession will march down Calhoun to Columbia street, from Columbia to Barr, up Barr to Berry, and up Berry to the Presbyterian church. After arriving at the church, Prayer by the Rev. T. A. Conwell—Hymn by Choir, accompanied by music—Oration by W. W. Stevens—Music by the whole Band—Ode by the Choir accompanied by music—Prayer.

After which the procession will form and march to the American House, where a dinner will be prepared by brother L. Hubbell.

May 21st 1842. 47

Allen Probate Court May Term 1842.
Estate of Winton Dexter.

BE it remembered that on the first Juridical day of the said term, the Administrator of said estate came into Court and reported that the estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts against the same.

Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said estate, to appear on the 1st day of the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne, in said County of Allen on the 2d Monday in August next, and prove their claims or the same will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors.

P. G. JONES, CLK.

May 21, 1842. 47

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife, Mary Conner, left my bed and board, in September last, without just cause, I hereby caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am neither able nor willing to pay debts of her contracting. GEORGE CONNER

Fort Wayne, May 20, 1842. 47

NOTICE.—The undersigned having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Adin Nordyke, late of Huntington County deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ABRAHAM NORDYKE

Huntington May 18th 1842 47

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction, on Saturday the 11th day of June next, at the late residence of CHARLES WEEKS, deceased, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of Three Dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

May, 17 1842.

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife, Mary, has left my bed and board without just provocation, I therefore caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

CORNELIUS COKELY.

May 20, 1842. 47

NOTICE—is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Charles Weeks, late of Allen County dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be solvent.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r,

May 16 1842.

To the Merchants and Traders of the Wabash Valley.

THE subscribers have erected a large PAPER MILL at Lafayette, Ind., and have spared no cost in obtaining the most approved Machinery, and skill from the east, are prepared to supply the Entire Wabash Valley with every kind of paper wanted, on the most favorable terms. The Friends of Home Industry and Western Enterprise are invited to give us a call, and to save their Rags, which will be received in exchange for Paper or Cash at fair prices.

THOMAS & VANDES.

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, FOOLSCAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.

May 13, 1842. 1y46

In Chancery in the Wells Circuit Court, March Term, 1842.

Isaac Wetmore,
vs
John Singer.
} Bill of Foreclosure.

COMES now the said complainant by his solicitor, and it appearing from the Sheriff's return to the writ of subpoena in this behalf, that John Singer, the said defendant to the above entitled cause is not found. Whereupon it is ordered by the court that he be notified of the pendency of this bill of complaint by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, for three weeks successively, sixty days before the first day of the next term of this court. The said defendant is therefore notified, that unless he appear on or before the 1st day of the next term of said Court, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and the matters and things therein contained, as true, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

F. P. RANDALL,
Solicitor for Complainant.

May 14, 1842 3w 46

State of Indiana, } ss.
Adams County }

In the Adams Circuit Court, Bill of foreclosure in Chancery.

Francis D. Lasselle,
vs.
William Kingdom and wife, and the unknown heirs of George Salter, dec'd.

WHEREAS it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me, the undersigned, Clerk of the said court, from the affidavit of a disinterested person, that the said unknown heirs of George Salter, are not residents of the State of Indiana. The said unknown heirs are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said bill, and that unless they appear on or before the calling of the said cause at the next September to be holden at the Court House in said County, on the 5th day of September next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same and the matters and things therein contained will be taken as confessed.

S. L. RUGG, Clk.

May 14, 1842. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By Virtue of an execution to me directed, and issued from a judgment or decree rendered in the Allen Circuit Court, I will on Monday the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on said day at the Court House door, in the town of Fort Wayne, offer the rents and profits for seven years from the day of sale, of the following described lot and all the improvements thereon, to wit:—Lot number eighty (80) on the original plat of the town of Fort Wayne, fronting on Main and Calhoun streets; and should the rents and profits not sell for a sum sufficient to pay the amount of said judgment or decree, as well as the interest and costs and accruing costs thereon, then I will offer the fee simple in the above described premises, to the highest bidder for cash—which property is levied upon as the property of Francis D. Lasselle, Jr. to satisfy a judgment or decree in favor of P. & J. J. Godfroy.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

May 14th 1842. 46 3w $2 50

A CARD.

THE KEKIOGUE BAND take this method of returning their thanks to COL. HUMMER, of the American House, for the gentlemanly treatment and excellent refreshments they received from him on Saturday evening last.

By order of the Band,
H. W. JONES, Sec'y.

May 14, 1842. 46

ON COMMISSION.—20 Bbl's Lake FISH, for sale at a bargain.

May 21, 1842. E. A. CAMPBELL.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, west 5 acres—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres cleared, 10 in Timothy.

There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of

LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

WARNING!—Whereas my wife Johanna, has left my bed and board, without sufficient cause, and I am not willing to pay debts of her contracting, I therefore hereby warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account.

LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne, May 6th '42. 45

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and counsellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.

He is also prepared to attend to all cases under the general bankrupt law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, on Clinton st north of the Bank.

Dec. 9, 1841. 27tf

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS, and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co. on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
R. B. STEVENS.

Feb. 10th 1842

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into copartnership in the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Granger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

P. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1842. 47-1y.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business on their own account style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Market, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention, and good care at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1e

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner, earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of leisure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable & agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan. 22, 1842. 30tf

200 HORSE HIDES wanted, for which cash will be paid.

TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

March 4, '42 36

DRIED FRUIT.—a Barrels Dried Apple for sale low, by R. W. TAYLOR.

March 5, '42. 36

Ohio Money Wanted.

Ohio funds of Ohio Bank Notes received at par for Goods.

Jan. 26. R. W. TAYLOR.

THE MARKET House will be opened on the 10th, 12th, and 14th days of the present month, at the usual hours and on each and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday thereafter, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

WM. LYTLE, City Recorder.

May 6th '42. 45

Fashionable Tailoring.

Great reduction in Prices.

P. WATSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mr. Lillie's Tavern, on Columbia Street, a few doors from the corner of Calhoun. His work will be done in the most workmanlike manner and fashionable style.

To suit the present hard times, his charges will be as low as possible. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage, and feels confident that his charges and style of workmanship will satisfy all who employ him.

CUTTING done at all times on the shortest notice.

Country produce and other trade taken in payment for work.

May 6th '42 45

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned will offer at public sale at the Court House door in the City of Fort Wayne, on the 23d day of July next, the School Section in Township 31, North of Range 14 east, (Jefferson,) in tracts of eighty acres each.

The terms of sale will be one-fourth of the purchase money in hand, on the balance a credit of ten years will be given, the purchaser paying the interest annually in advance.

M. SWEETSER,
By F. P. RANDALL.

May 14, 1842. 3w 46

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, administrators of the estate of James Douglass, late of Allen County, dec'd, will expose at public sale on Saturday the 4th of June next, 80 Acres of land, being the west half of the South east quarter of Sec. 15, in Town 30, North of Range 13 East, four acres of which are improved, and a good log cabin on the same.

A credit of six and nine months will be given, good security required.

H. R. COLERICK,
JOHN ROGERS,
Adm'rs.

May 14, 1842.

LIST OF

Delinquent Lots,

IN THE

City of Fort Wayne.

THE following described lots of land lying and being in the city of Fort Wayne, Allen County Indiana, are returned delinquent for taxes for the year 1841, to the Treasurer of said City.

Notice is hereby given, that unless the owners thereof, shall within three months from the date of this notice, pay to the Treasurer the said tax with the interest and cost of advertising, the same will be leased to the person who will take it for the least number of years and pay the taxes interest and costs; and for that purpose it will be offered at Vendue as the law directs.

Names and Description.		*Am't of Tax.*
Bellair & Reese, Old Plat ½ of Lot No	61	$4 25
Bower James C. do.	110	1 50
Burdenhick Anthony, Hanna's Add.	417	1 25
Black S. M. do.	248 & 249	35
Brown Joseph, Old Plat, ½ of	117	1 50
Britton, Spencer & Jones, Old Plat	45	6 00
Browning Brazilla, Ewing's Add. Lot 3 Block 5		25
Cadien William, Hanna's Add.	141	87
Comparet Francis, do.	288	50
" " do.	281	41
" " do.	293	44
" " do.	233	50
" " do	295	44
" " do	296	38
Cooper Henry, Hanna's Add. Lot No.	6	75
Bradsiller Henry, do.	340	1 08
Davis Abram, do.	138	56
" do.	139	1 19
Douglass James, (estate) H. Add.	415	25
Dawson R. L. Old Plat,	20	88
" do.	21	83
Evans J. C. Hanna's Add.	434	75
" do.	435	75
Ensworth (Heirs) do.	26	63
Fory Augustine, do.	149	1 00
Fonderon Jacob, do.	416	75
Gandy Robert, do. ½ of	453	1 75
Grove Frederick, do. ½ of	453	1 75
Ginting Jacob, do.	451	50
Griffin Solomon, do.	267 & 288	43
Henderson Wm (Heirs) do. ½ of	81	38
" " do.	82	75
Holpeta Curtis (estate) Canal Add.	13	2 00
" " do.	27	2 00
Hackley Jack, Old Plat 12 ft. of	58	50
Hugenah Absalom (estate) H. Add.	133	50
" " do.	134	50
" " do.	135	1 00
" " do.	136	1 00
Johnson Solomon M. do.	60 & 61	13
Jamieson John, Co. Add. N. 6.	21	56
Jen J. C. Hanna's Add.	461	54
Klinger John D. Rockhill's Add.	58 & 59	87
Major's John, Old Plat,	111	1 10
Millman Adam, do.	100	2 60
Post J. D. Hanna's Add.	303	10
Parmenus E. B. Rockhill's Add.	21	5 00
Parry Lewis "	76 & 77	3 50
Palmer Mrs. Old Plat,	115	25
Reese John, Hanna's Add.	26 & 27	1 38
Ramhart John, do.	775	1 63
Rue Nat..., Old Plat	96 & 97	3 50
Rockhill William, Rockhill's Add 1 4 6 7 8 9 11 15 16 17 18 19 25 21 25 24 27 28 29 31 35 26 37 38 39 41 45 46 47 48 49 51 52 53 55 56 57 60 61 66 65 66 67 71 73 73 74 76 79 80 87 88 89 93 104 105 106 110 111 112 113 114 115 117 118 119 121 122 124 125 126 127 124 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 150 161 162 163 164 165 166 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 158 157 159 160 156 123 & in Ewing's Add. 11 & 12 Blk. 16		17 50
Shoemaker Henry, Old Plat,	130	1 88
Edsall J. C. Hanna's Add.	119 & 149	2 25
Suttenfield Wm. (est.) O. Plat	179 & 180	2 50
Suttenfield Laura, "	181	75
Spencer J. S., " 74 101 & ½ of 102 & in Hanna's Add 391 392 293 & 4 411 412 413 414 415		12 25
Shores July, Old Plat	80	1 75
Strong Coley, Hanna's Add.	109	2 25
Smith Edward, "	55	2 25
Tarrer Alex. (heirs) Old Plat,	173 174	3 00
Underwood Richard, Hanna's Add.	178	8

UNKNOWN OWNERS.

		Lot No.	Block	
	Rockhill's Addition, lot No.	3		25
do	do	5		31
do	do	12		28
do	do	22		31
do	do	30		50
do	do	31		50
do	do	54		5
do	do	63		50
do	do	86		30
do	do	95		36
do	do	96		25
do	do	97		25
do	do	107		31
do	do	108		25
do	do	119		25
do	do	136		19
do	do	121		12
do	do	125		50
do	do	129		25
do	do	130		25
do	do	104		13
do	do	145		19
do	do	177		6
do	*County Addition*,	8		25
do	do	10		75
do	do	12		1 25
do	do	6		25
do	do	16		25
do	do	25		2
do	do	4		7
do	*Old Plat*,	34		50
do	do	35		13
do	do	36		10
do	do ½ of	14		50
do	do	8		13
do	do	95		75
do	do	125		1 60
do	do	132		1 00
do	do	161		7
do	*Ewing's Add.* Lot	10	4	50
do	do	12	4	25
do	do	6	7	63
do	do	8	21	50
do	do	5	27	25
do	do	4	8	25
do	do	2	14	24
do	do	4	14	25
do	do	2	4	19
do	do	3	4	13
do	do		6	19
do	do	6	7	54
do	do	3	8	75
do	do	2	9	20
do	do	1	12	7
do	do	3	16	25
do	do	9	18	50
do	do	10	18	1 00
do	do	11	18	63
do	do	12	18	75
do	do	12	19	75
do	do	4	21	50
do	do	5	21	50
do	do	9	23	25
do	do	7	23	38
do	do	8	25	25
do	do	9	25	25
do	do	10	26	31
do	do	11	26	33
do	do	12	26	38
do	do	10	27	25
do	do	11	27	33
do	do	4	29	29
do	do	5	30	25
do	do	6	30	31
do	do	5	31	19
do	do	0	31	25
do	do	1	32	25
do	do	8	32	19
do	do	4	32	19
do	do	5	32	19
do	do	6	32	25
do	*Hamilton & Tabor's A.* Lot	18		1 00
do	do	19		88
do	*Hanna's Add.*	16		75

Work Henry, Old Plat, 37 ft. of 47; do Ewing's Add. Lot No. 4; do Block 17, & Lots 7 8 9 10; do 11 12 Block 31		4 05
Wilcox Estate, Old Plat Lot No. 81		3 75
Bullard Jonathan (estate) County Addition Lot 41		1 25
do Co. Add. Lot No. 41		1 50
Ellsworth H. W.	28	13

G. F. WRIGHT, *City Treasurer.*

Treasurer's Office, City of Fort Wayne, May 4th 1842.

PORTRAIT & MINIATURE

PAINTING!!

The public are invited to call at H. R. Colerick's New Store, up stairs.

LORING HUBBELL.

April 29th 1842. 44

ELEGANT FIRE BOARDS & TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, by

May 6. '42. 45tf LORING HUBBELL.

NOTICE.—I will offer at public sale on the 16th day of July next, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, De Kalb Co. Ind., Section 16 in Township 33, North of Range 13, East. ROBERT WORK, School Com.

April 18, 1842. 44

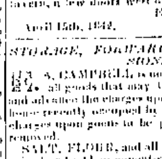
NOTICE. The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorized to settle the affairs of said copartnership.

S. C. FREEMAN,
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

April 23, 1842. 44

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.



MRS. PAUL,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER,

Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style.

Cash for Wheat.

20,000 BUSHELS WHEAT Wanted immediately, at the store of E. A. Campbell.

Farmers, bring on your WHEAT, for which

The highest price in Current Funds will be paid by the subscriber.

Call at the store, a few doors west of the Post Office, in part occupied by G. W. J. Reede, as a Drug Store, opposite Lillie's tavern, without delay.

R. M. LYON.

Fort Wayne, April 1st, 1842. 40

State of Indiana, } ss.
Allen County. }

In the Allen Circuit Court August Term, 1842

Rebecca Bennet,
vs.
William Bennet.
Bill in Chancery—for Divorce.

WHEREAS it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me the undersigned Clerk of said Court (from the affidavit of a disinterested person this day filed in my Office,) that the above named defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

The said William Bennet therefore is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said bill, for a divorce, and unless he appear on or before the calling of the cause at the next Term of said Court and plead answer or demur to the same, the said bill as to said defendant will be taken as confessed. P. G. JONES, Clk. A. C. C.

April 23, 1842. 44

NEW STORE REMOVED.

THE Customers of E. A. CAMPBELL, and the public generally, are notified that he has removed to the Store directly opposite Lillie's tavern, a few doors west of the Post office.

E. A. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1842. 42

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him and advance the charges upon them, at the store house recently occupied by G. W. Ewing. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.

SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.

Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842. 42

ONONDAGA SALT.—50 BBLS. ONONDAGA SALT received on commission, and will be sold low for cash, by

L. G. & R. P. JONES

April 7, 1842. 43

Eastern Store.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the store of N. FARRAND. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock comprises a better assortment than can be found elsewhere. R. DYKES.

April 15, 1842.

Wm. A. Thomson,

NEW WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CHAINS, &c., again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view of informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have heretofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, and General Hardware required in the western country.

Terms of sale—*for cash or produce.*

Buffalo, April 1, 1842. 42 6m

MUHLER & GRAFFE,

CABINET, CHAIR AND

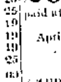
SOFA MANUFACTORY,

Two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street.

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.



THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me. LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

WANTED.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which good funds will be paid at the highest market price on delivery, by

R. W. TAYLOR.

April 9, 1842. 41

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.

May 6th '42 45

St. Joseph Iron Works,

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY INDIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of mill wrights and others interested to their works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at as low prices.

The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.

Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles, &c.

Feb. 18, 1842. 6m

NEW YORK

AND

INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASHINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.

Feb. 4, 1842. 32tf

THOMAS JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,

FORT WAYNE,

Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec. 30th, 1841.

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE,

Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1838. 29e

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.

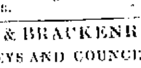
ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq's office, up stairs.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE.

Aug. 20, '41. 9e

1842.  1842.

Pratt & Brownlee,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &c., *And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.*

REFERENCES.

A. Rindge, Barnard Card, & Co, S. C. Gray, E. T. Peare. } New York,
Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co. Gelston & Evans, J. Nottingham, & Co. } Buffalo.
W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.
Blair & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Bush, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Peckham, & Co. } Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Hunday & Holliday, Massillon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones, Evan & Hill. } Fort Wayne.
Peter Anderson, A. M. Higgins, Strong & Miller. } Logansport.

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.

Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 44

1842. 1842.

TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of which were built the last season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rindge, New York,
J. H. Hooker, A. Van Iowagen, } Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co., Levi Tillotson, } Buffalo.
Wm. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Spare & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio.
Winch & Wynne, Cleveland.
Pickerly & Co., Huron.
Hollister & Bush, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Potter, Mich. City.

We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.

PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.

April 20th, 1842. 44

Valuable Farm for Sale.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and Timothy and an Apple Orchard of 30 thrifty trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne.

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 7, 1841. 40e

HENRY COOPER.

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church

FORT WAYNE, IND

June 19 1841, 52e

50 BBLS. WHISKEY, cheap for cash at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

April 23, 1842 43

ALCOHOL.—A large quantity of French and Peach BRANDY, Monongahela, Old Rye, and Irish WHISKEY, Holland GIN, Battavia BITTERS, VINEGAR, &c., all of which are of a good quality and will be sold very low for cash, by L. G. & R. P. JONES.

April 2?, 1842. 41

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by cash or note, as further indulgence cannot be given.

April 28, 1842. 44

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

** Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 34tf.

"On his own Hook."

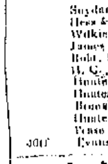
ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, paper rags, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no TRUST.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

Cabinet and Chair Making.

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and WINDSOR CHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedstead and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.

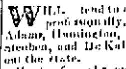


H. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.

Fort Wayne, March 26, 1842. 1y39

Storage & Forwarding

At TOLEDO, Ohio.



PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES,

ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce &c and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO

Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Parent, "
Wilkie & Dygert, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. G. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
30tf Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

L. P. FERRY,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,

FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections through out the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—

A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Durr, Logansport.

Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun street. y20

Fort Wayne Axe Factory

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, done to order.

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

March 26, 1842. 39tf

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.

April 9th 1842. 43

Bankruptcy Notice.

United States of America, } ss
District of Indiana. }

In the District Court in Bankruptcy—

THE third Monday in and 21st day of March, 1842, on that day the following person filed his petition praying for the benefit of the Bankrupt law, which is ordered to stand for hearing in the city of Indianapolis on the fourth Monday in May next, and that notice thereof signed by the Clerk be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel printed in Fort Wayne, at least twenty days before said day of hearing, to wit: HENRY ROBINSON, of Allen county.

By order of the Court.

HORACE BASSETT, Clk.

April 20, 1842. 43

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

VALUABLE MACHINE.—We paid a flying visit on Saturday last to Otis's Steam Excavator, in Brooklyn, where it is at work digging down the hill formerly known as Fort Green, and filling up the shallow inlet and quagmire entitled the 'Wallabout,' or so much of it as lies above the old road to Flushing. The Geologist is surely a curiosity. He walks right into a mountain as though it were plates of hot cakes, and dips it up a cart load at a shovelfull, as fast as you please. He cuts right and left a path some six rods wide through the hill and then takes a new swath. He is locomotive, and advances his own steam power, whenever the earth has receded before him, grades and stakes down for himself, and only requires one man to tend shovel and another to look after the fire and engine though one or two others are generally employed to smooth the track before him &c. besides tending the carts, which approach to be filled on one tail track and go off loaded by another.

If he comes to a stone weighing only a ton or such a matter, the Geologist makes no bones of it, but pitches it into the cart like a peck of gravel. If he comes to a stone weighing some four or five tons, he takes him up more carefully and lays him out on the other side of his path. All this is effected by an immense shovel with a sliding bottom, at the end of an immense and complicated arm worked by much ingenious and novel machinery.

The inventor is now dead; the company spent thirty thousand dollars upon the invention before the machine was made, and much more afterwards. The patent (which is now secured throughout Europe,) is probably worth a million of dollars. An 'Excavator' complete costs about $6,000, and will dig and load 1,000 cubic yards of earth per day—equal to the labor of 150 men—cares nothing for cold or heat, rain or fair weather, but does its own business through all.—*N.Y. Tribune.*

TARIFF AND TEMPERANCE.—The Whig tariff movement is a humbug, but temperance is a sober reality. If men are temperate, they will be industrious, if industrious they will be economical—if economical they will save money—if they save money, they will have the wherewithall on a rainy day—and if they have the wherewithall on a rainy day, including economy, industry, and temperance, the exports and imports will always regulate themselves whatever the revenue laws may be.

The tariff excitement is started by hypocrites one half speculators, and the other half politicians. Stick to clear cold water, and send politicians and speculators to the old boy.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Though fools spurn Hymen's gentle powers,
We, who improve his golden hours,
By sweet experience know.
That marriage right'y understood,
Gives to the tender and the good,
A paradise below.

MARRIED.—In this city, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, of Logansport, Dr. Wm. H. BROOKS, formerly of Norwalk, Ohio, to Mrs. ANNE BOURE, of Fort Wayne.

[The notice to publish the above was accompanied by a Wedding Cake of goodly size and exquisite flavor, for which we return our thanks.

In Adams township, on Thursday evening week, by Wm. Brown, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL LOVEALL to Mrs. NANCY HOLCOMB.

In Putnam co. Ohio, on Tuesday last, by Andrew Trumbo, Esq. Mr. JAMES N. CANNADY, of Fort Wayne, to Miss TRYPHENA RICH.

To Candidates.—All announcements should be accompanied with one dollar—it may be either in specie or Indiana State Bank, we won't be particular. We think a candidate who has paid the printer has a better chance of election than one who has not. He won't feel ashamed to look an honest man in the face, and ask him for his vote. Moreover, if our readers should find out that only those who have ☞ p. ☜ after their names, have poneyed up, they might ask the delinquents some awkward questions; at any rate, they would not think them prompt or correct business men, and might hesitate to entrust them with an office of any importance.

AUGUST ELECTION.

We are authorised to inform the citizens of Allen county, that THOMAS DANIELS is a candidate for Sheriff. p.

We are authorised to announce WM. A. JACKSON as a candidate for Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR. Please announce GEORGE F. HILL as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen County at the ensuing election. p.

We are authorised to announce THOMAS VAN ANDA for Sheriff of Allen County. p.

We are requested to announce JOHN C. SWINNEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Allen county. p.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM STEWART, as a candidate for Sheriff of this County. p.

If the citizens of Allen County will elect JOSEPH C. SILVERS Sheriff, at the next August election, he will be much obliged to them.

We are requested to inform the citizens of Allen county that BRADFORD B. STEVENS is a candidate for Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD McMULLEN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allen county. p.

LIST OF BANKABLE FUNDS.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus *

OHIO.

Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Commercial bank*	Cincinnati,
Franklin Bank	do
Lafayette Bank*	do
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	do
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	H. Lawrence Cash'r
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Farmers and mechanicks bk*	Steubenville
Muskingum bank	Putman
Commercial bank of Sciota	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Western Reserve bank*	Warren
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philadelphia
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
branch	Hopkinsonville
branch	Bowling Green
branch	Greensburg
branch	Danville
branch	Lexington
branch	Frankfort
branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
branch	Richmond
do	Paris
do	Covington
do	Louisville

MISSOURI.*

Bank of the State of Missouri	St. Louis

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detector are taken.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—There will be a celebration on St John's day (June 24th) by the members of Wayne Lodge No. 25. All masons in good standing are respectfully invited, and earnestly requested to join with us.

Marshall—A. M. STEWART.
Orator—W. W. STEEVENS.
Chaplain—F. A. CONWELL.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Lodge will meet at the Lodge Room over the Bank, at 9 o'clock A. M. and be joined by the Band at 10 o'clock. The procession will then move to the American House, where the Ladies are respectfully invited to fall in with us. From thence the procession will march down Calhoun to Columbia street, from Columbia to Barr, up Barr to Berry, and up Berry to the Presbyterian church. After arriving at the church, Prayer by the Rev. T. A. Conwell—Hymn by Choir, accompanied by music—Oration by W. W. Steevens—Music by the whole Band—Ode by the Choir accompanied by music—Prayer.

After which the procession will form and march to the American House, where a dinner will be prepared by brother L. Humbert.

May 21st 1842. 47

Allen Probate Court May Term 1842.
Estate of Winton Dexter.

BE it remembered that on the first Juridical day of the said term, the Administrator of said estate came into Court and reported that the estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts against the same.

Notice is therefore given to the creditors of said estate, to appear on the 1st day of the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne, in said County of Allen on the 2d Monday in August next, and prove their claims or the same will be postponed in favor of more diligent creditors.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

May 21, 1842. 47

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife, Mary Conner, left my bed and board, in September last, without just cause, I hereby caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am neither able nor willing to pay debts of her contracting. GEORGE CONNER.

Fort Wayne, May 20, 1842. 47

NOTICE.—The undersigned having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Adin Nordyke, late of Huntington County deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. ABRAHAM NORDYKE

Huntington May 18th 1842 47

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction, on Saturday the 11th day of June next, at the late residence of CHARLES WEEKS, deceased, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of Three Dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

May 17 1842.

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife Mary, has left my bed and board without just provocation, I therefore caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

CORNELIUS COKELY.

May 20, 1842. 47

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Charles Weeks, late of Allen County dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be solvent.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

May 16 1842.

To the Merchants and Traders of the Wabash Valley.

THE subscribers have erected a large PAPER Mill at Lafayette, Ind., and have spared no cost in obtaining the most approved Machinery and skill from the east, are prepared to supply the entire Wabash Valley with every kind of paper wanted, on the most favorable terms. The Friends of Home Industry and Western Enterprise are invited to give us a call, and to save their Rags, which will be received in exchange for Paper or cash at fair prices.

THOMAS & VANDES.

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, FOOLSCAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.

May 13, 1842. 1y46

In Chancery in the Wells Circuit Court, March Term, 1842.

Isaac Wetmore,
vs. } Bill of Foreclosure.
John Singer.

COMES now the said complainant by his solicitor, and it appearing from the Sheriff's return to the writ of subpœna in this behalf, that John Singer, the said defendant to the above entitled cause is not found. Wherefore it is ordered by the court that he be notified of the pendency of this bill of complaint by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, for three weeks successively, sixty days before the first day of the next term of this court. The said defendant is therefore notified, that unless he appear on or before the first day of the next term of said Court, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and the matters and things therein contained, as true, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

F. P. RANDALL,
Solicitor for Complainant.

May 14, 1842 3w46

State of Indiana,
Adams County } ss.

In the Adams Circuit Court, Bill of foreclosure in Chancery.

Francis D. Lasselle,
vs.
William Kingdom and wife, and the unknown heirs of George Salter, dec'd.

WHEREAS it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me the undersigned, Clerk of the said court, from the affidavit of a disinterested person, that the said unknown heirs of George Salter, are not residents of the State of Indiana. The said unknown heirs are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said bill, and unless they appear on or before the calling of the said cause at the next September term to be holden at the Court House in said County, on the 5th day of September next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same and the matters and things therein contained will be taken as confessed.

S. L. RUGG, Clk

May 14, 1842. 46

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By Virtue of an execution to me directed, and issued from a judgment or decree rendered in the Allen Circuit Court, I will on Monday the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on said day at the Court House door, in the town of Fort Wayne, offer the rents and profits for seven years from the day of sale, of the following described Lot and all the improvements thereon, to wit:—Lot number eighty (80) on the original plat of the town of Fort Wayne, cornering on Main and Calhoun streets; and should the rents and profits not sell for a sum sufficient to pay the amount of said judgment or decree, as well as the interest and costs and accruing costs thereon, then I will offer fee simple in the above described premises, to the highest bidder for cash—which property is levied upon as the property of Francis D. Lasselle, Jr. to satisfy a judgment or decree in favor of P. & J. I. Godfroy.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

May 14th 1842. 46 3w $2 50

A CARD.

THE KEKIOGUE BAND take this method of returning their thanks to COL. HUMBERT, of the American House, for the gentlemanly treatment and excellent refreshments they received from him on Saturday evening last.

By order of the Band,
H. W. JONES, Sec'y.

May 14, 1842 46

ON COMMISSION.—20 Bbl's Lake FISH, for sale at a bargain.
May 21, 1842. E. A. CAMPBELL.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

Also, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres cleared, 10 in Timothy

There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of
LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

WARNING!—Whereas my wife Johanna, has left my bed and board, without sufficient cause, and I am not willing to pay debts of her contracting, I therefore hereby warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account. *LAUGHLIN QUINN*

Fort Wayne, May 6th '42. 45

LAW NOTICE.

WILLIAM H. COOMBS, attorney and councellor at law, will practice in all the counties composing the 12th Judicial circuit, and in the supreme and federal courts at Indianapolis.

He is also prepared to attend to all cases under the general bankrupt law, and will attend the district court at Indianapolis on the first day of February next for that purpose. Office, on Clinton st north of the Bank.

Dec. 29, 1841. 27e

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

THE subscribers inform the public that they have taken out an Auctioneer's license for the City of Fort Wayne, and entered into copartnership as

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

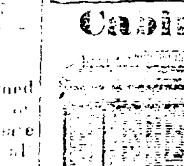
under the firm of STAPLEFORD & STEVENS and are now prepared to carry on business on the premises lately occupied by Z. Henderson & Co., on Columbia street. Their auction room is spacious and convenient, with a commodious warehouse attached contiguous to the canal.

All business intrusted to them will meet with prompt attention.

EDWARD STAPLEFORD.
B. B. STEVENS.

Feb. 16th 1842

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity, that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

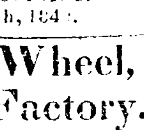
Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Emrigen & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1842. 47-1y

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.



THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Call and see at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER

Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1e

United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above stand lately occupied, situated on the south side of Columbia street, and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Offices, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan 22, 1842. 30tf

200 HORSE HIDES wanted for which cash will be paid.
TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

March 4, '42 36

DRIED FRUIT—5 Bushels Dried Apples for sale cheap, by R. W. TAYLOR.
March 5, '42. 36

Ohio Money Wanted.

All kinds of Ohio Bank Notes received at par for Goods.
[illegible] P. W. TAYLOR.

THE MARKET House will be opened on the 10th inst. and on days [illegible] at the usual hours and on each and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday thereafter, unless otherwise ordered by the Common Council. WM. LYTLE, City Recorder.

May 6th '42. 45

Fashionable Tailoring.

Great reduction in Prices.

S. WATSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business, in Mr. Lillie's Tavern, on Columbia Street, a few doors from the corner of Calhoun. His work will be done in the most workmanlike manner and fashionable style.

To suit the present hard times, his charges will be as low as [illegible]. By strict attention to business he hopes to merit a share of public patronage, and feels confident that his charges and style of workmanship will satisfy all who employ him.

CUTTING done at all times on the shortest notice.

Country produce and other trade taken in payment for work.

May 6th '42 45

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will offer at public sale at the Court House door in the City of Fort Wayne, on the 23d day of July next, the School Section in Township 30, North of Range 14 east, (Jefferson,) in tracts of eighty acres each.

The terms of sale will be one-fourth of the purchase money in hand on the balance a credit of ten years will be given, the purchaser paying the interest annually in advance.

M SWEETSER,
By F. P. RANDALL.

May 14, 1843. 9w 46

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, administrators of the estate of James Douglass, late of Allen County, dec'd, will expose at public sale on Saturday the 4th of June next, 80 Acres of Land, being the west half of the South east quarter of Sec. 15, in Town 30, North of Range 13 East, four acres of which are improved, and a good log cabin on the same.

A credit of six and nine months will be given, good security required.

H. R. COLERICK,
JOHN ROGERS.

May 14, 1842. Adm'rs.

LIST OF

Delinquent Lots,

IN THE

City of Fort Wayne.

THE following described lots of land lying and being in the city of Fort Wayne, Allen County Indiana, are returned delinquent for taxes for the year 1841, to the Treasurer of said City.

Notice is hereby given, that unless the owners thereof, shall within three months from the date of this notice, pay to the Treasurer the said tax with the interest and cost of advertising, the same will be leased to the person who will take it for the least number of years and pay the taxes interest and costs; and for that purpose it will be offered at Vendue as the law directs.

Names and Description.	*Am't of Tax*
Bellair & Reese, Old Plat ½ of Lot No 61	$4 25
Bower James C. do. 110	1 50
Burdendeck Anthony, Hanna's Add 417	1 25
Black S. M. do. 248 & 249	35
Brown Joseph, Old Plat, ½ of 117	1 50
Britton, Spencer & Jones, Old Plat 45	5 00
Browning Brazilla, Ewings Add. Lot 3 Block 5	25
Cadien William, Hanna's Add. 141	87
Coupareti Francis, do. 280	50
" " do. 281	44
" " do. 283	44
" " do. 293	50
" " do 295	44
" " do 296	38
Cooper Henry, Hanna's Add Lot No. 6	75
Dreudaffer Henry, do. 349	1 0[illegible]
Davis Abram, do. 138	56
" do. 139	1 19
Douglass James, (estate) H. Add. 415	25
Dawson R. J. Old Plat, 20	88
" do. 21	83
Evans J. G. Hanna's Add. 424	75
" do. 425	75
Ensworth, (Heirs) do. 25	88
Fory Augustine, do. 140	1 00
Founnger Jacob, do. 4 6	75
Goudy Robert, do. ½ of 453	1 75
Graves Frederick, do. ½ of 453	1 75
Gratting Jacob, do. 451	50
Griffin Solomon, do. 287 & 288	43
Henderson Wm (heirs) do. ½ of 81	33
" " do. 82	75
Holgate Curtis (estate) Count Add. 13	2 00
" " do. 27	2 00
Hackley Jack, Old Plat 12 ft. of 38	50
Holcomb Absalom (estate) H. Add. 133	50
" " do. 134	50
" " do. 135	1 00
" " do. 136	1 00
Johnson Solomon M. do. 60 & 61	[illegible]
Jamieson John, Co. Add. N 6. 21	50
Jilen J. C. Hanna's Add. 484	53
Klinger John D. Rockhill's Add. 68 & 69	87
Major's John, Old Plat, 111	1 1[illegible]
Millman Adam, do. 100	2 00
Post J. D. Hanna's Add. 393	[illegible]
Parmeum E. H. Rockhill's Add. 21	3 00
Parry Isaac " 76 & 77	3 50
Palmer Mrs. Old Plat, 115	25
Reese John, Hanna's Add. 26 & 27	1 38
Rinehart John, do. 515	1 63
Rue Nicholas, Old Plat 96 & 97	3 50
Rockhill William, Rockhill's Add 1 4 6 7 8 9 11 15 16 17 18 19 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 34 35 36 37 38 39 44 45 46 47 48 49 51 52 53 55 56 57 60 61 60 65 66 67 71 72 73 74 75 76 80 87 88 89 93 104 105 106 110 111 112 113 114 115 117 118 119 121 122 124 125 126 127 134 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 145 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 161 162 163 164 165 166 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 158 157 159 160 156 123 & in Ewing's Add. 11 & 12 Blk 16	17 50
Shoemaker Henry, Old Plat, 130	1 88
Silvers J. C. Hanna's Add. 118 & 119	2 25
Sutterfield Wm. (est.) O. Plat 179 & 180	2 50
Sutterfield Laura, " 181	75
Spencer John, " ½ 74 101 & [illegible] of 102 [illegible] in Hanna's Add 391 392 293 3 4 411 412 413 414 41[illegible]	12 25
Shores Judy, Old Plat 90	1 75
Strong Henry, Hanna's Add. 169	2 25
Smith Edward, " 55	2 25
Tower Ann, (heirs) Old Plat, 173 174	3 00
Underwood Richard, Hanna's Add. 178	8[illegible]

UNKNOWN OWNERS.

		Lot	Block	Tax
	Rockhill's Addition, Lot No.	3		25
do	do	5		3[illegible]
do	do	12		38
do	do	22		31
do	do	30		50
do	do	31		59
do	do	54		5[illegible]
do	do	63		5[illegible]
do	do	86		[illegible]
do	do	95		3[illegible]
do	do	96		25
do	do	97		[illegible]
do	do	107		3[illegible]
do	do	108		2[illegible]
do	do	109		2[illegible]
do	do	116		19
do	do	120		19
do	do	125		2[illegible]
do	do	128		25
do	do	130		2[illegible]
do	do	134		19
do	do	145		19
do	do	177		6[illegible]
do	*County Addition,*	8		[illegible]
do	do	10		7[illegible]
do	do	12		1 [illegible]
do	do	6		25
do	do	16		2[illegible]
do	do	2[illegible]		2 [illegible]
do	do	3[illegible]		75
do	*Old Plat,*	34		19
do	do	35		1[illegible]
do	do	36		16
do	do ½ of	14		50
do	do	8		13
do	do	95		75
do	do	125		1 0[illegible]
do	do	1[illegible]2		1 00
do	do	16[illegible]		7[illegible]
do	*Ewing's Add.* Lot	10	Block 4	50
do	do	12	4	25
do	do	4	7	63
do	do	6	21	50
do	do	5	27	25
do	do	4	8	25
do	do	2	14	[illegible]
do	do	4	14	2[illegible]
do	do	2	4	19
do	do	3	4	13
do	do		6	19
do	do	6	7	5[illegible]
do	do	3	8	75
do	do	2	9	2[illegible]
do	do	1	12	7[illegible]
do	do	3	16	25
do	do	9	18	50
do	do	10	18	1 00
do	do	11	18	63
do	do	12	18	75
do	do	12	19	75
do	do	4	21	50
do	do	5	21	50
do	do	9	23	25
do	do	7	23	38
do	do	8	25	25
do	do	9	25	25
do	do	10	26	31
do	do	11	26	33
do	do	12	26	38
do	do	10	27	25
do	do	11	27	33
do	do	4	28	38
do	do	5	30	25
do	do	6	30	31
do	do	5	31	19
do	do	6	31	25
do	do	1	32	25
do	do	8	32	19
do	do	4	32	19
do	do	5	32	19
do	do	6	32	25
do	*Hamilton & Taber's A.* lot	18		1 00
do	do	19		88
do	*Hanna's Add.*	16		75

Work Henry, Old Plat, 37 ft. of 47; do Ewing's Add. Lot No. 4 Block 17, & Lots 7 8 9 10 & 11 12 Block 31	4 05
Wilcox Estate, Old Plat Lot No. 81	3 75
Bullard Jonathan (estate) County Addition Lot 41	1 25
do Co. Add. Lot No. 44	1 50
Ellsworth E. W. " 20	13

G. F. WRIGHT, *City Treasurer.*
Treasurer's Office, City of Fort Wayne,
May 4th 1842.

PORTRAIT & MINIATURE

PAINTING!!

The public are invited to call at H. R. Colerick's New Store, up stairs.

LORING HUBBELL.

April 29th 1842. 44

ELEGANT FIRE BOARDS & TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, by
May 6, '42. 45tf LORING HUBBELL.

NOTICE.—I will offer at public sale on the 16th day of July next, at the Court House door, in the town of Auburn, De Kalb Co. Ind., Section 16 in Township 33, North of Range 13, East. ROBERT WORK, School Com.

April 18, 1842. 44

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved. S. C. Freeman is authorised to settle the affairs of said copartnership.

S. C. FREEMAN,
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

April 28, 1842. 44

FASHIONABLE

Millinery Establishment.

MRS. PAUL,
FASHIONABLE
MILLINER,
Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,
FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style.

Cash for Wheat.

20,000 BUSHELS WHEAT Wanted immediately, at the store of E. A. Campbell.

Farmers, bring on your WHEAT, for which

The highest price in Current Funds will be paid by the subscriber.

Call at the store, a few doors west of the Post Office, in part occupied by O. W. Jefferds, as a Drug Store, opposite Lillie's tavern, without delay.

R. M. LYON.

Fort Wayne, April 1st, 1842. 40

State of Indiana,
Allen County, } ss

In the Allen Circuit Court August Term, 1842

Rebecca Bennet,
vs.
William Bennet
Bill in Chancery—for Divorce.

WHEREAS it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me the undersigned Clerk of said Court (from the affidavit of a disinterested person this day filed in my Office,) that the above named defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

The said William Bennet therefore is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said bill, for a divorce, and unless he appear on or before the calling of the cause at the next Term of said Court and plead answer or demur to the same, the said bill as to said defendant will be taken as confessed. P. G. JONES, Clk. A. C. C.

April 23, 1842. 43

NEW STORE REMOVED.

THE Customers of E. A. CAMPBELL and the public generally, are notified that he has removed to the Store directly opposite Lillie's tavern, a few doors west of the Post Office.

E. A. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1842. 42

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

E. A. CAMPBELL is now prepared to receive all goods that may be consigned to him and advance the charges upon them, at the store house recently occupied by O. W. Jefferds. All charges upon goods to be paid before they are removed.

SALT, FLOUR, and all kinds of produce received and sold on commission.

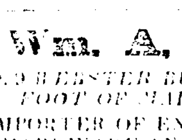
Fort Wayne, April 14, 1842. 42

ONONDAGA SALT—50 BBLS. ONONDAGA SALT received on commission, and will be sold now for cash, by

L. G. & R. P. JONES

April 3, 1842. 43

Eastern Store.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS & MEDICINES of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the store of N. FARRAND. Physicians are invited to call and examine confident that this with his former stock comprises a better assortment than can be found elsewhere. R DYKES.

April 15 1842.

Wm. A. Thomson,

NO. 9 WEBSTER BUILDINGS, NEAR THE FOOT OF MAIN ST. BUFFALO,

IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, CHAINS, &c., again appears before the Merchants of the West, with a view to informing them that his stock, always large, is being much increased this spring. With the capital and attention devoted to the business, he feels no hesitation in affirming that those merchants who have heretofore bought in New York will find it equally advantageous to purchase of him, for besides the low prices at which he sells, his stock is very general, comprising every article of Iron, Steel, Nails, Cutlery, and General Hardware required in the western country.

Terms of sale—*for cash or produce.*

Buffalo, April 1, 1842. 42 6m

MUHLER & GRAFFE,

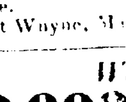
CABINET, CHAIR AND

SOFA MANUFACTORY,

Two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street.

American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.



THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me. LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

WANTED.

20,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT for which good funds will be paid at the highest market price on delivery, by R. W. TAYLOR.

April 9, 1842. 41

FLOUR.

SUPERFINE FLOUR from Wyland's mill for sale by E. A. CAMPBELL.
May 6th '42. 45

St. Joseph Iron Works,

MISHAWAKA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY INDIANA.

THE proprietors of the St. Joseph Iron Works having their Blast Furnace in full operation would inform the public that they are prepared to fill all orders for PIG IRON AND CASTINGS that may be intrusted to them, with punctuality and despatch. Having added extensively to their machinery and other Patterns, they especially invite the attention of mill wrights and others interested to their works, where they can have their machinery as well cast and finished as at eastern establishments, and at as low prices.

The proprietors will keep on hand PIG IRON and a general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, STOVES of the most approved patterns and machinery.

Also—Bark Mills, Potash Kettles, &c.

Feb. 18, 1842. 6m

NEW YORK
AND

INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.

Feb 4, 1842. 32tf

THOMAS JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE,
Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec. 30th, 1841.

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1838. 29e

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE.

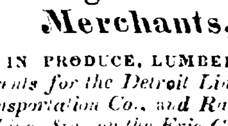
ATTORNEYS AND COUNCELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia street, one door east of J. B. Dubois, Esq's office, up stairs.

C. W. EWING.
R. BRACKENRIDGE.

Aug. 20, '41. 9e



1842. 1842.

Pratt & Brownlee, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN PRODUCE, LUMBER, SALT, &C.,
And Agents for the Detroit Line, Western Transportation Co., and Rail Road Line, &c. on the Erie Canal.

REFERENCES.

A. Rindge,
Barnard Curd, & Co. } New York,
S. C. Gray
E. T. Pease,
Noyes & Hooper, Albany.
J. H. Hooker, Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co.
Gelston & Evans } Buffalo.
J. Nottingham, & Co.
W. M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie.
Bigie & Parks, Cleveland.
Hollister & Bosh, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co.
Peckham, & Co. } Toledo.
Gray & Lewis, Detroit.
Hunday & Halliday, Massilon, O.
P. Evans & Son, Defiance O.
L. G. & R. P. Jones,
Evans & Hill, } Fort Wayne.
Peter Anderson,
A. M. Higgins } Logansport.
Strong & Miller.

The subscribers avail themselves of this opportunity to inform the Merchants of the Wabash valley that they are better able than ever to contract for the transportation of merchandize and produce to and from New York; their facilities are equal to any on the river, and they are prepared to say to all having produce to ship, that they may rely on having it done at as low rates, and with as much despatch as can be done by any other House.

AMOS PRATT,
JOHN BROWNLEE.

Maumee City, Ohio April 20th '42. 43

1842. 1842

TRANSPORTATION.

THE DETROIT LINE, composed of first class boats on the Erie Canal, (most of them were built the last season,) and connected with facilities of the first character on the Hudson River, Western Lakes and Ohio Canal will be prepared upon the opening of navigation to transport passengers and property with their usual care and despatch. Freight by this line from New York, should be shipped per Troy Tow Boats, and marked "Detroit Line."

AGENTS.

A. Rindge, New York.
J. H. Hooker,
A. Van Iversen, } Troy.
M. Kingman, & Co.
Levi Tillotson, } Buffalo.
Wm M. Gallagher, & Co. Erie, Pa.
Sayer & Fletcher, Fairport, Ohio,
Winch & Wymer, Cleveland.
Flecharty & Co. Huron.
Hollister & Bosh, Sandusky City.
Mott & Co., Toledo.
Grey & Lewis, Detroit.
Dousman & Brown, Milwaukie.
Smith & Webster, Chicago.
Wheeler & Porter, Mich. City.

☞ We take pleasure in recommending the Detroit Line to our Customers along the Wabash valley who have produce to ship to an Eastern market, and assure them that it will be done at as low rates, and with as great despatch as any other responsible Line can do it.

PRATT, & BROWNLEE, Agents,
Maumee City.

April 20th, 1842. 43

Valuable Farm for Sale.

NOTICE.—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 7, 1841. 40e

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church
FORT WAYNE, IND

June 19 1841, 52e

50 BBLS. WHISKEY, cheap for cash at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.
April 23, 1842. 43

ALCOHOL.—A large quantity of French and Peach BRANDY, Monongahela, Old Rye, and Irish WHISKEY, Holland GIN, Battavia BITTERS, VINEGAR, &c., all of which are of a good quality and will be sold very low for cash, by L. G. & R. P. JONES.

April 2[illegible], 1842. 44

CALL AND SETTLE.—All persons indebted to the firm of L. G. & R. P. JONES, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, either by cash or note, as further indulgence cannot be given.

April 28, 1842. 44

MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.

*** Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 34tf.

"On his own Hook."

ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, paper rags, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no TRUST.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

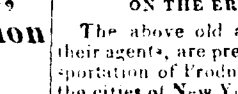
Cabinet and Chair Making.

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and WINDSOR CHAIRS. SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedstead and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.

B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.

Fort Wayne, March 26, 1842. 1y39

Storage & Forwarding At TOLEDO, Ohio.



PALMER & Co. *Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Flour, Grain, Salt, Plaster, Pig Iron, Anthracite Coal, &c.* and Agents for the

MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TROY & OSWEGO & CLINTON LINES, ON THE ERIE CANAL & LAKES.

The above old and responsible lines, through their agents, are prepared to contract for the transportation of Produce to and Merchandize from the cities of New York, Boston, &c. on as reasonable terms as any other house in the Maumee valley.

REFER TO
Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
Wilkie & Dygert, "
James S. Wyckoff & Co "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
H. C. Rossiter, Troy
Hunter & Barker, Rochester
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Cleveland
Pease & Allen "
40tf Evans & Hill, Fort Wayne.

L. P. FERRY,

Attorney & Counselor-at-Law,
FORT WAYNE, IA.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange Steuben, and De Kalb: and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—
A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jas. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Duret, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west of Calhoun-street y29

Fort Wayne Axe Factory

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.*

Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, *done to order,*

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

March 26, 1842. 39tf

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber will be prepared to card Wool on or before the 10th of May next at his mill on the Little St. Joseph River, about 3 miles above Fort Wayne City, near the Wabash and Erie Canal Feeder. He is also preparing to MANUFACTURE WOOL into

SATTINETTS, JEANS, CLOTHS, BLANKETS and FLANNELS,

which he expects to get into operation by September next.

COUNTRY FULLING will be attended to in the Fall. HENRY JOHNS.

April 9th 1842. 43

Bankruptcy Notice.

United States of America,
District of Indiana. } ss

In the District Court in Bankruptcy:—

THE third Monday in and 21st day of March, 1842; on this day the following person filed his petition praying for the benefit of the Bankrupt law, which is ordered to stand for hearing in the city of Indianapolis on the fourth Monday in May next, and that notice thereof signed by the Clerk be published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel printed in Fort Wayne, at least twenty days before said day of hearing, to wit: HENRY RUDISILL, of Allen county.

By order of the Court.
HORACE BASSETT. Clk.

April 20, 1842. 43

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Lewis and Marsh is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said copartnership will be settled by Morgan Lewis.
MORGAN LEWIS,
ISAAC MARSH,
Febuary 5th, 4. 32

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Washtubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make.
Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

THE

LADIES' COMPANION,

A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER, THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC.

TERMS—$3 A YEAR IN ADVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.

Published in the city of New York, by W. W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published monthly in the City of N. Y., and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, cut ... constantly with fashionable and popular taste, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. John Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould, Caroline Orne, Mrs. E. R. Steele, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, ... Miss Buchanan, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud, Mrs. Emiline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbridge.

P. Ingraham J. H. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, N. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev. J. H. Clinch, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, Samuel Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry T. Tuckerman, Rufus Dawes, F. W. Thomas, W. Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent, Robert Hamilton, Wilbur B. Tappan, George P. Morris, C. F. Daniel, R. McMakin, Horatio Gates, John Neal, Seba Smith, Albert Pike, Isaac McLellan, Jr. Thomas Dunn, English, Wm. G. Howard, John McCabe, Henry B. Hirst.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of their country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally instrumental in advancing it, and among them will be found the names of Ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will be perceived are of the most varied character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the instructive and the amusing—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scriptural engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steel engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but to elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and an experienced and competent musical professor having the ... ... superintendence, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publications which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibilities; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enables the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine, the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the Ladies' Companion pre eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary articles—the quality and value of its music—and the splendor of its pictorial embellishments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The Ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars, if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers, by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

All letters and communications must be post paid, or they are not taken from the post office.
Address WM. W. SNOWDEN,
109 Fulton Street N. Y.

THE NEW GENNESSEE FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

VOLUME THREE—FOR 1842.

THE CHEAPEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER in the Union:—16 Large Pages Monthly. (with gravings,) only 50 Cents per year!!

HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.

(*Late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer.*)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the New Genesee Farmer has received during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation.

Desiring to make it the most useful and widely circulating agricultural paper in the Union, the proprietor has engaged the services of the celebrated and eminent agricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts and formerly editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Colman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success and locate at Rochester, were through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in rural or domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.—It is hoped, therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well wisher of his neighborhood and his county, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be considerably improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured.—Careful clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

☞Persons ordering papers are requested to strictly observe the Terms, and be careful to write plainly the names of subscribers, their Post Office County, and State; and in all cases to send the money with the order, so that the perplexity of keeping accounts may be avoided.

M. B. BATEHAM, Proprietor.

TERMS.—If current money is sent (such as New York or New England bills,) commission will be allowed as follows:—

Seven copies, for . . . . . $3.00 } Payment always
Twelve do. for . . . . . 5.00 } to be made in
Twenty-five do. for . . . 10.00 } advance

No commission will be allowed, uncurrent money is sent. Address,
BATEHAM & COLMAN,
December 1. 1841, Rochester N. Y.

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnish, during the ensuing spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $10 per hundred, or for single trees 12 3-4 cents; pear 50 cents per tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery.

HAMPTON BROWNE

References { S. HANNA
T. W. SWEENY
DANIEL REID.

Wayne county, Ia., Jan. 1, 1842. 29

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N. J. March 12, 1840,

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON.
Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane
For sale by Evans & Hill.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elexir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan 26, 1841.*

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by Evans & Hill.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands *sold*; in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*. (externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. *Do not forget it.* Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; *for it is impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.

New York. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by Evans & Hill.

CAPS.—*Fur, hair, seal, and selett caps at*
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

THE LADY'S

WORLD of FASHION.

A new Monthly Magazine with the above title, embellished with the earliest Fashions from Paris and London, elegant Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music, &c will be issued early in December in advance of the other Magazines for January. The work will be devoted *especially to the ladies*, and will be issued in a style never before attempted in this country. It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of our best female writers, while the earliest fashions in all their varieties shall be correctly given;—so as to make the whole welcome at every fire-side. In the halls of the fashionable and the gay,—the home of the virtuous matron, whose *own* needle supplies her raiment, as well as the store and sewing room of the mantua maker and milliner.

The Main Design of the Work.

The prominent design of the Magazine will be to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the Monthly Fashions direct from Paris in London. The advantage of this to every lady, who makes taste in dress the least matter of life, will at once be apparent, and to the professional dress maker and milliner of the United States, the enterprise will be of incalculable advantage. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put to the blush every thing in the way of monthly reports of the Fashions heretofore attempted.

For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has matured his plans both in this country and in Europe prior to commencement. It has been a favorite project, and has been deliberately undertaken, and will be carried thro' vigorously. The first number will give an idea of beauty and real excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.

In order to render the work ornamental in the highest degree, and to make it a perfect *parlor companion*, and an *ornament to the centre-table*, as well as entertaining in its literature, and useful in the style of the fashion plates, it is proposed to issue the most elegant Steel and Mezzotint engravings from the first artists in the country, illustrated by choice and entertaining stories of domestic life. To vary the style of illustrations, occasional *Lace Patterns* and *Embroidery*, got out in unsurpassed beauty and truth, by that excellent artist F Quarre, Esq. will also be given; and to leave nothing undone, at times, will be given, the most popular and elegant Music of the day, Songs Gallopades, Marches, etc.

The Typography.

The work will be printed on clear and beautiful type, on a page larger than any present three dollar Magazines, with fine margin, and strong, white paper, and will contain as much matter as can be compressed into thirty six large octavo pages.

Time of Delivery.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

To bring the work within the reach of all, it will be issued at two dollars per annum for a single, or three copies for five dollars invariably in advance, post paid. The cheapness of the work will be at once appreciated, when we state that the London World of Fashion retails in this country at $10 per annum, and the Lady's World of Fashion will include every variety in the same style of excellence.

TO CLUBS.—*Three copies for five dollars, Eight do. for ten dollars.*

Current funds, post paid.

Editors who wish an exchange, upon copying this prospectus, with the work for one year.

Address C. J. PETERSON,
Ledger Building, Phila.

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.
Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College at Ohio. He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success. His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.
Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 71f

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulative power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Maine and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. MCLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.
M. S. WINES.
Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 38a

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.
Dec. 28, '41. 27c

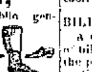
"Come to me ye naked! and I will clothe ye!"

JAS. M. BLOSSOM, TAILOR, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him by the public, would inform his friends generally, that he still continues his business on Columbia street, one door east of the Post Office, where he will at all times wait on his customers with great pleasure. All garments made by him warranted to fit.
N. B. Cutting done on short notice.
Fort Wayne, Jan. 20, '42. 3m

GREAT REDUCTION IN BOOT and SHOE Making.

WM. DALMAN,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Shoemaking Business, on the south side of Columbia street a few doors east of M. Hedekin's Grocery. It is his intention to reduce his prices to suit the present hard times.



He will sell good coarse Boots for $3,25, and Brogans $2.00 Mending done at short notice and on equally liberal terms. Boots half soaled for 50 cents—other charges in proportion
Jan. 29, 1842. 3m

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Ewing, Edsall & Co., is dissolved, having terminated on the 10th day of August '41, according to the limitation in the articles of copartnership.

All the books, accounts and papers are left with W. G. Ewing of said firm for settlement, and he is hereby authorised to settle and close all the affairs. Prompt payment is expected & will be required of all debts due the firm.
W. G. & G. W. EWING,
W. S. EDSALL.
Ft. Wayne, Aug. 17, '41. 9c

N. B. W. G. & G. W. Ewing will continue their former business at Fort Wayne also a commodious warehouse, where they will attend to the storage and commission business.
W. G. & G. W. EWING.

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free they it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes in there facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by Evans & Hill.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hamon's block. E. A. CAMPBELL.
December 1st, 1841.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.
SAMUEL HANNA.
Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between David H. Colerick, Wm. H. Coombs as attorneys at law, is this dissolved by mutual consent. All business heretofore commenced by them as partners will receive their attention as usual.
Fort Wayne Dec. 24 1841.
D. H. COLERICK,
W. H. COOMBS.

Medical Notice.

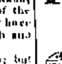
DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.
L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,
Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

New Grocery Store!

THE undersigned has just received a large assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of



Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Lump Loaf and N. Orleans; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, and Lead:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, and Whiskey;

Mackerel & Codfish,

White Lead, Oils and Paints of all kinds.

Also a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

Saddles, Bridles, and Martingals,

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.
F. COMPARET.

P. S. He has also 300 bbls. SALT which he can sell much cheaper than has been offered in this market. Also, the sbscriber will pay cash for FURS and PELTRIES, and will purchase WHEAT, CORN, RYE, and BARLEY, for which cash will also be paid: Also HOGS, when he gets his distillery in operation which will be about the first of October. F. C.
Fort Wayne City, July 20, 1841. 6

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Moffat's Life Pills

AND

PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immediately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the internal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpor of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, in which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHOENIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. *As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phoenix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhea with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhoea and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.
Ft. Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841. 7p-ly

Coopering! Coopering!!

THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen; his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school, house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.
R. GRISWOLD.
Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America. ... ot, corn-plaster, salve, ointment, or liniment, has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and in facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflammation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only ... the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baon, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific virtues upon the glandular part of the system, ... will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas Office No. 1, Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E. Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.
Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne,
G. A. F ... do Huntington,
... aker, do Warsaw.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.
Sold ... omstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.
For ... by Evans & Hill.

DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term 1842.

Anthony Dodge,
vs. } Foreign Attachment,
Jabez Cady,

WHEREAS on the 18th day of March, 1842, the above plaintiff filed in the clerk's office of the De Kalb Circuit Court an affidavit, sworn to before Ariel Walden, one of the associate Judges of the said DeKalb Circuit Court, wherein he saith that Jabez Cady is indebted to him the full and just sum of thirty-five dollars by a certain promissory note drawn by the said Cady, dated the 21st of December, 1840, payable on the first day of Jan. 1842, in carpenter and joiner work to said Anthony Dodge, and that the said Jabez Cady is not now a resident of the State of Indiana, and the said Dodge having filed a bond as required by law, a writ of foreign attachment was issued from the Clerk's office directed to the Sheriff of DeKalb County, which writ was returned to the Clerk's office by said Sheriff on the 23d day March 1842 with the following endorsement:

I this day, the 22d of March, have with the assistance of Solomon Delong, attached the following property in Newville township, DeKalb County: the north part of west half of south west quarter of Sec. 8, being twenty acres, more or less, and have appraised the above described land at $3 25 per acre Also lots No. 72 and 73; and also a fraction lying on the south east end of the above lots, running parallel with the river St Joseph on the town plat of Vienna, said lots and fraction valued at $30 00.

Notice is therefore given to the said Jabez Cady to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the house of Wesley Park, in Auburn, on the 2d day of May 1842, and defend said suit, or the same will be determined in his absence.
SAMUEL W. SPROTT, Clk.
March 23d 1842. 89

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and gray cloths at the cheap store
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

MERINOES.—Figured and plain merinoes DeLaines, &c., &c., &c., can be found at the lowest price at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

PROSPECTUS.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—Nothing is more essential to the preservation of free representative government than the elective franchise. We would sooner be governed by a hereditary monarch, than by representatives who procure their election by corruption. Every real friend of liberty ought to make himself acquainted with the manner in which the right of suffrage is assailed, in order that he may know how to guard against this most insidious and fatal enemy of free government in modern times.

That the practice of fraud in elections has been very extensive in the United States since 1837, no intelligent man doubts. Successive disclosures have proved that the elections in New York city were carried by fraud in 1838 and 1840. The instruments, the means, and the mode of operation, have all been laid bare, so as to place the matter beyond doubt or cavil. But these disclosures are contained in statements embracing much detail, and too long and complicated to be generally read and understood.

We propose to condense and connect them together by explanatory remarks, so as to enable every reader clearly to understand their application, bringing the whole within the compass of a single number of Kendall's Expositor. On the main points the language of the statement will be retained, and on all points our aim will be neither to add nor detract any thing of substance to or from the evidence therein embraced, but to present facts precisely as proved.

We shall endeavor to avail ourselves of further evidence not yet published but known to exist, showing that the scheme of fraud was not confined to the city of New York.

These facts should be brought to the knowledge of every honest voter in the Union; and it is our desire to furnish them in the cheapest and most convenient form. Being given in one of the 20 regular numbers of the Expositor, the postage on them will be the same as for any other newspaper.

This condensed statement will be issued the latter part of the present month, or as early in April as it can be prepared.

The number of the Expositor containing it will be furnished at $1 50 per hundred, or *twenty-five cents a dozen for any smaller number.*

They will be sent by mail, on receipt of the money postage paid or free.

Orders should be sent immediately, as few or none not ordered will be printed.
AMOS KENDALL.
March 7th 1842.

KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR

VOLUME TWO.

THE second volume of the Expositor will commence the first week in January, 1842, after which it will be much enlarged and published every other week at the same price, viz: *one dollar per year paid in advance.*

A portion of the enlargement will be devoted to agriculture and mechanics.

All present subscribers who wish to continue, will please forward the subscription money before the first of January.

A considerable number of the first volume complete are still on hand, and for two dollars the first and second volumes can be had.

The first vo ... is of great value for future reference, as it will contain a condensed account of the proceedings of the late memorable session of Congress, with the yeas and nays upon every important proposition, accurately indexed.

Next week will be published and thereafter weekly, the

UNION DEMOCRAT.

This paper will commence with a review of the proceedings of Congress, at their late session, connected with a most free and ample discussion of the principles and consequences involved in the measures contemplated and proposed.

In other respects pains will not be spared to make an useful and entertaining newspaper.

Price, *two dollars* per annum, *always in advance.*

The most important articles will be published in both the Expositor and the Democrat.

The advantages of the Democrat are that it will contain much more matter than the Expositor, will be received more frequently and will be in better form for circulation.

The advantages of the Expositor are that it will be in form for preservation, will have an index, will contain the most important matter, and will cost but half as much.

THREE DOLLARS will now pay for the Expositor from the commencement, and for one year of the Democrat.
Oct. 6 1841.

Western Farmer's own Paper.

The Union Agriculturist

AND WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMER.

Published at Chicago, Monthly, by the Union Agricultural Society, the organ of the Illinois State Agricultural Society and of other Western Societies.

VOL. SECOND, 1842.

The matter is prepared expressly for the *Western Farmer*, one half to three fourths of it being original, and the remainder selected from *thirty three Agricultural papers*, (every one in the United States, that is known to us,) and a great variety of other exchange publications and scientific works. In the first volume we published 130 communications, from practical farmers all over the West; and it is expected this year, the paper being more extensively known, that we shall be able to give many more.

The second volume is commenced with *twelve pages*, and contains more matter than any other agricultural paper in the United States. It is expected the subscriptions will enable the U. A. S. to continue it in this manner; the object of the Society being not to make money, but to furnish Western Farmers with a paper adapted to their wants at the least cost at which it can be published. But should the expense of publication not be defrayed, the number of pages will be reduced to eight, though when subscriptions will warrant it, twelve pages will again be given.

Engravings equal to those in any other agricultural paper will be freely used.

TERMS.—One dollar per annum, *invariably in advance.* Six copies sent to one post office for $5. To make it an object for agricultural Societies to offer this paper for premiums, 50 copies be sent for $40. Also 50 copies will be sent to a county for $40, when the subscriptions are obtained by one individual.

The first volume can be had in numbers or bound for $1 37.

AGENTS.—Postmasters are respectfully requested to act as agents, and to remit names and money obtained by others. Any friend to agricultural improvement in the West, is requested to act as agent.

ADVERTISING.—Yearly advertisers will be allowed the use of one square of 15 lines upon paying $8 00 in advance. For other advertisements, $1 50 will be charged for one square of 15 lines or under for the first insertion, $1 for the second, and seventy five cents for succeeding insertions.

Pedigree of stock, and descriptions of patent machines and improvements will be inserted in the body of the paper for $2,00 for a half column or less. For over half a column, $4 will be charged; over one column, $6, and so on. No communication, containing such information, will be inserted unless the money accompanies it.—Engravings must also be furnished the proprietor, when he wishes them used.

Postage must be paid on all communications. Directed to the Union Agriculturist, Chicago, Ills.

SHEETINGS.

NAHANT. Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by
R. W. TAYLOR.
Oct. 30th, 1841.

Cassimeres and Satinetts

OF various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHAWLS.—Taglioni, merino, brocha, De Laine, Chenille, and plaid shawls, going cheap for cash at the *New Store.*
E. A. CAMPBELL.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wickin and cotton twine, at
E. A CAMPBELL'S.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Lewis and Marsh is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said copartnership will be settled by Morgan Lewis.

MORGAN LEWIS,
ISAAC MARSH,

Febuary 5th. 4. 32

Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL would respectfully inform his friends and customers that his *Coopering establishment is removed to his New Shop on Main Street*, one door west of S. Ball's Pottery, where he has made arrangements to conduct his business on a more extensive scale, so that those favoring him with their custom may depend on any order in his line being executed in the best style of workmanship, and with the utmost promptitude. He will constantly keep on hand or make to order on the shortest notice, Wash-tubs, Butter-churns, Buckets of all kinds,—in short every article usually made by coopers from the smallest firkin to the largest vat or cistern.

Persons wanting large quantities of flour, pork, or whiskey barrels will do well to call on him before making a bargain elsewhere, as he has provided so large a stock as will enable him to fulfil any contract he may make.

Fort Wayne, August 20th '41 9

THE

LADIES' COMPANION,

A STANDARD NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

TWO ELEGANT STEEL PLATES IN EVERY NUMBER, THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC.

TERMS—$3 A YEAR IN ADVANCE—TWO COPIES FOR $5 IN ADVANCE.

Published in the city of New York, by W W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is published monthly in the City of N. Y., and thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, engraved constantly with fashionable and popular taste, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Mrs E. R. Steele, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, the Miss Buchanan, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud, Mrs. Emiline S. Smith, Miss A. D. Woodbrige.

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Louis Fitzgerald Tasistro, N. P. Willis, Theodore S. Fay, Rev J. H. Clinch, Rev. Charles Constantine Pise, Samuel Woodworth, Park Benjamin, Henry T Tuckerman, Rufus Daws, F. W. Thomas, W Gilmore Simms, Epes Sargent, Robert Hamilton, William B. Tappan, George P. Morris, C. F. Daniels, E. McMakin, Horatio Gates, John Neal, Seba Smith, Albert Pike, Isaac M'Lellan, Jr Thomas Dunn, English, Wm. G. Howard, John M'Cabe, Henry B. Hirst.

Among the number of the contributors to the "Companion," above enumerated, will be perceived the names of many, whose charming productions have given lustre to our national literature, and whose reputation is identified with the progression of their country to that position in the world of letters, to which they have been signally instrumental in advancing it, and among them will be found the names of ladies who have established the claim of woman to the possession of the loftiest intellect, in its more refined and delicate characteristics, and have reared an enduring monument to the virtues and elevation of their sex. The talents of the contributors, it will be perceived are of the most varied character. By this it is rendered certain that every taste will be gratified—that every branch of elegant literature will receive attention. Poetry, tales, sketches, essays—the instructive and the amusing—the grave and the gay—will be blended, to enhance the interest of the magazine.

THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

Even in this important respect the "Companion" may be safely pronounced to maintain a decided superiority over every competitor; and in regard to its gorgeous engravings, the work is distinguished above every literary periodical, whether in England or America. Every number is ornamented with steel plates, executed by the first artists, in the most finished manner, expressly for the work! *Scriptural engravings* are, also, occasionally published. The reader therefore, for the low price at which the "Companion" is afforded, in addition to its admirable literary articles, obtains a port folio of elegant steel engravings.

THE MONTHLY FASHIONS

are also given, illustrative of the changes of attire, in female costume and ornaments. These plates are not executed on wood, but so elaborately engraved on steel, as to be of themselves worthy of preservation as beautiful pictures; for it is the determination of the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion, to offer nothing to its readers that is not worthy of unqualified admiration.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

receives the utmost attention. A piece of music is given in every number, and an experienced and competent musical professor having the immediate supervision, the selections may be relied upon as being from the most pleasing and popular songs. Above all, it will be made a matter of especial attention, to have every piece of music printed correctly and free from errors.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Criticism upon the publications which may from time to time be issued, is a matter involving serious responsibleness; especially when the decision of the critic is expected to influence a large portion of the community; and while the receipt of the books issued by the most prominent publishing houses in the country, enables the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion to announce the reviews of new works to form one of the features in the conduct of the Magazine, the reader who consults them for guidance in the selection of books for perusal, may place upon them implicit reliance. The basis of criticism is an impartial and independent judgment.

EDITORS' TABLE.

Under this head the more important events which may transpire, worthy of comment, will be found, embracing every subject, either local or foreign, that is considered of sufficient interest to demand attention.

In conclusion, the proprietor pledges himself that every effort will be expended to make the Ladies' Companion pre eminent for the beauty and accuracy of its typography—the variety and high tone of its literary article—the quality and value of it music—and the splendor of its pictorial embellishments.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Two copies for five dollars, if current funds, in advance—post paid. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded to subscribers by the earliest mails, strongly enveloped. New volumes commence with May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

All letters and communications must be post paid, or they are not taken from the post office.

Address WM. W. SNOWDEN,
109 Fulton Street N. Y.

THE NEW GENNESSEE FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

VOLUME THREE—FOR 1842.

THE CHEAPEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER in the Union:—6 Large Pages Monthly. (with gravings,) only 50 Cents per year!!

HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.

(*Late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and Editor of the New Eng. Farmer.*)

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the New Genesee Farmer has received during the past year, the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing that he has made such arrangements for the coming year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the readers of the paper, and secure for it a still more extensive circulation.

Desiring to make it the most useful and widely circulating agricultural paper in the Union, the proprietor has engaged the services of the celebrated and eminent agricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, well known as the late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts and formerly editor of the New England Farmer. Depending on the co operation and support of the friends of agriculture in the Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Coleman has consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success and locate at Rochester, were through the medium of the Genesee Farmer, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

The former editors and contributors will continue their assistance, and care will be taken to make the paper interesting and useful, not only to farmers, but to all persons engaged in rural or domestic affairs. With such a combination of talent, the New Genesee Farmer cannot fail to obtain an immense circulation—give a new impulse to the cause of agriculture—promote the best interests of community, and tend to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation.—It is hoped, therefore, that every friend of agriculture—every well wisher of his neighborhood and his county, will lend his aid, and not only subscribe himself, but induce his neighbors to subscribe also. The paper will be continued at its present low price, in order that its influence may be most widely extended. Its appearance will be considerably improved, and having now a Power Press exclusively for the work, greater promptness and regularity will be secured.—Careful clerks are engaged to mail the papers, so that it is believed there will be little cause for complaint hereafter.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents and remit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will find a reward in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

☞Persons ordering papers are requested to *strictly observe the* TERMS, and be careful to write *plainly* the names of subscribers, their Post Office County, and State; and in all cases to send the money with the order, so that the perplexity of keeping accounts may be avoided.

M. B BATEHAM, Property.

TERMS.—If current money is sent [such as New York or New England bills,) commission will be allowed as follows:—

Seven copies, for . . . . . $3 00 } Payment always
Twelve do. for . . . . . 5,00 } to be made in
Twenty-five do. for . . . 10,00 } advance

No commission will be allowed, *uncurrent* money is sent. Address,

BATEHAM & COLMAN,

December 1, 1841, Rochester N. Y.

FRUIT-TREES.

THE Subscriber proposes to furnishes, during the ensuing spring, any quantity of the best quality of grafted fruit trees, consisting of a great variety of apple, at $16 per hundred, or for single trees 18 3-4 cents; pear 50 cents per tree. Any person wishing to engage fruit trees will please call upon Henry Work, who is authorized to contract for their delivery.

HAMPTON BROWNE

References { S. HANNA
T. W SWEENY
DANIEL REID.

Wayne county, Ia., Jan. 1, 1842. 29

HEADACHE.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson, for thirty years the first Judge of the County in which he lives.

Middletown, N J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. Comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificate as you deem will best subserve the purpose for which it is intended.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks frequently lasting 24 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life. And after having tried most all other remedies in vain I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you; and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine, which she has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is near permanently cured. The attacks now occur very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted with the use of this truly invaluable medicine, has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant,

JEHU PATTERSON.
Judge of the Court of C. P.

Sold only by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

From the New York Herald.

MYSTERIOUS.

A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exageration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one *doubting* may *know* these facts—though he requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances. Mr. Jas. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elexir* internally, and *Hewes' Nerve and Bone Linniment* externally.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan.* 26, 1841.

Sold *Only* by Comstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

$100 Reward.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of *Hays' Liniment* for the *Piles* without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.* (externally) in the following complaints.

For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore throat by cancers or ulcers, Coup Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores however obstinate or long standing, Fresh wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. *Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine.*—Sold by COMSTOCK & CO.
New York.

71 Maiden Lane.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

CAPS.—Fur, hair, seal, and selett caps at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

THE LADY'S

WORLD of FASHION.

A *new Monthly Magazine with the above title, embellished with the earliest Fashions from Paris and London, elegant Steel and Mezzotint Engravings, Lace Work, Embroidery, Music, &c will be issued* early in December in advance of the other Magazines for January. The work will be devoted *especially to the ladies*, and will be issued in a style never before attempted in this country It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of our best female writers, while the earliest fashions in all their varieties shall be correctly given;—so as to make the whole welcome at every fire-side. In the halls of the fashionable and the gay,—the home of the virtuous matron, whose own needle supplies her raiment, as well as the store and sewing room of the mantua maker and milliner.

The Main Design of the Work.

The prominent design of the Magazine will be to furnish in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and full report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the Monthly Fashions direct from Paris in London. The advantage of this to every lady, who makes taste in dress the least matter of life, will at once be apparent, and to the professional dress maker and milliner of the United States, the enterprise will be of incalculable advantage. It is proposed to issue every month a number and variety of costume, which will put to the blush every thing in the way of monthly reports of the Fashions heretofore attempted.

For this purpose the publisher has embarked the most ample means and resources in the enterprise, and has matured his plans both in this country and in Europe prior to commencement. It has been a favorite project, and has been deliberately undertaken, and will be carried thro' vigorously. The first number will give an idea of beauty and real excellence of the plates.

Elegant Steel Engravings.

In order to render the work ornamental in the highest degree, and to make it a perfect *parlor companion*, and an *ornament to the centre-table*, as well as entertaining in its literature, and useful in the style of the fashion plates, it is proposed to issue the most elegant Steel and Mezzotint engravings from the first artists in the country, illustrated by choice and entertaining stories of domestic life. To vary the style of illustrations, occasional *Lace Patterns* and *Embrodiery*, got out in unsurpassed beauty and truth, by that excellent artist F Quarre, Esq. will also be given; and to leave nothing undone, at times, will be given, the most popular and elegant Music of the day, Songs Gallopades, Marches, etc.

The Typography.

The work will be printed on clear and beautiful type, on a page larger than any present three dollar Magazines, with fine margin, and strong, white paper, and will contain as much matter as can be compressed into thirty six large octavo pages.

Time of Delivery.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceeding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

To bring the work within the reach of all, it will be issued at two dollars per annum for a single, or three copies for five dollars invariably in advance, post paid. The cheapness of the work will be at once appreciated, when we state that the London World of Fashion retails in this country at $10 per annum, and the Lady's World of Fashion will include every variety in the same style of excellence.

TO CLUBS.—*Three copies for five dollars. Eight do. for ten dollars.*

Current funds. post paid.

Editors who wish an exchange, upon copying this prospectus, with the work for one year.

Address C. J PETERSON.
Ledger Building, Phila.

White Dog Money.

WHITE DOG MONEY taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb 18. R. W. TAYLOR.

WM. H. BROOKS, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, in the various branches of his Profession. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Medical School at Lexington, Ky., and of the reformed Medical College of Ohio He has had several years experience in treating diseases incident to this climate, and flatters himself that he is qualified to discriminate closely, and prescribe with a good degree of general success His familiarity with the *Reformed System of Practice* renders his treatment of *Chronic Diseases* eminently successful. Those wishing to avail themselves of his services may rely on the best of his skill and attention. Office in the "Union Hall," one door west of the Bank.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 4th, 1841. 7tf

THE COUNTERFEITER'S DEATH BLOW.

The public will please observe that no Brandreth's pills are genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, each containing a fac simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of several thousand dollars.

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE remarkable cures which have been effected by Brandreth's Pills have astonished the whole medical faculty, many of whom have conceded that they are the greatest blessings that ever was given to the world.

The reason these celebrated pills have such a universally good effect is because their action harmonizes with the human body.

"Purge out the old leaven that ye may become a new lump," is the language of Holy Writ, a figure applied spiritually it is true, but how could it have any application unless confirmed by practical experience in the body of matter? The foundation upon which this figure of scripture rests is as immoveable as the laws which govern the tides, or that occasion the thunders of heaven.

When a dose of Brandreth's pills are taken, they are digested, and pass to every part of the system; but they leave the body when they have effected the intended purpose, and health and vigor are by them insured.

Mineral medicines may enter the system; but they are with difficulty got out again; and they always occasion pain and misery while they remain in the body.

Whereas Brandreth's pills are as innocent as a piece of bread, and are evacuated with the disease for which they are taken.

From the time we are born to the time we cease to breathe, our bodies are constantly wasting, and as constantly building up. The action of the atmosphere wears or wastes them. The food we eat, the digestive organs convert into blood, which renews or builds up by its circulating power. Thus the human body is healthy when the blood circulates freely, and when any thing prevents its free course through the veins, disease commences.

Remember! the top—the side—and the bottom.

☞ My own office is on third street, between Main and Walnut, where the *genuine Pills* can always be obtained.

The following are the only authorized agents in the under mentioned places.

J. W. TOWNLEY—*Fort Wayne.*
D. M'CLAIN—*Marion Township.*
THOMAS KIMSEY—*Monmouth.*
JAMES CRAB—*Decatur.*
A. BLOSSOM—*Willshire.*

INTERETING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 38a

WANTED.

WHITE-DOG MONEY, in exchange for goods at the cheap store of
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

Dec. 28, '41. 27c

"Come to me ye naked! and I will clothe ye!!"

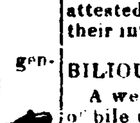
JAS. M. BLOSSOM, TAILOR, grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed on him by the public, would inform his friends generally, that he still continues his business on Columbia street, one door east of the Post Office, where he will at all times wait on his customers with great pleasure. All garments made by him warranted to fit.

N. B. Cutting done on short notice.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 20, '42. 3m

GREAT REDUCTION IN BOOT and SHOE Making.

WM. DALMAN,



INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Shoemaking business, on the south side of Columbia street a few doors east of M. Hedekin's Grocery. It is his intention to reduce his prices to suit the present hardtimes.

He will sell good coarse Boots for $3,25, and Brogans $2.00 Mending done at short notice and on equally liberal terms. Boots half soaled for 50 cents—other charges in proportion

Jan. 29, 1842. 3m

CLOTHING,

READY made clothing; coats, overcoats, vests and pants of superior quality and at reduced prices at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Ewing, Edsall & Co., is dissolved, having terminated on the 10th day of August '41, according to the limitation in the articles o copartnership.

All the books, accounts and papers are left with W. G. Ewing of said firm for settlement, and he is hereby authorised to settle and close all the affairs Prompt payment is expected & will be required of all debts due the conc

W. G. & G. W. EWING,
W. S EDSALL.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 17, '41. 9c

N. B W. G. & G. W. Ewing will continue their former business at Fort Wayne ship a commodious warehouse, where they will attend to the storage and commission business.

W. G. & G. W. EWING.

The human Hair.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, pains, &c. should neglect the Head—the hair—the most essential, the most exposed, and the most beautiful when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, NO, if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT—Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy it without that name.

From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her Phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldrid, ge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in profusion glossy and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of it has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through it, virtues, hair enough and of a passable quality of our own.

Daring Fraud.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the signature of COMSTOCK & CO on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public against imposition.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

New Goods.

A splendid stock of fall and winter GOODS just received and for sale at the *New Store*, Hanna's block. E. A. CAMPBELL.

December 1st, 1841.

I HAVE three Threshing Machines on hand which I will sell on good terms. They are a good article for farmers.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Fort Wayne, July 23, 1841. 5

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between David H. Colerick, Wm. H. Coombs as attorneys at law, is this dissolved by mutual consent. All business heretofore commenced by them as partners will receive their attention as usual.

Fort Wayne Dec. 24 1841.

D. H. COLERICK,
WM. H COOMBS

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

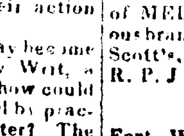
Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

New Grocery Store!

THE undersigned has just received a large assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of



Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Lump Loaf and N. Orleans; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves Nutmegs, Powder, Shot, and Lead.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

Brandy, Wine, Gin, Rum, and Whiskey;

Mackerel & Codfish,

White Lead, Oils and Paints of all kinds.

Also a good assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES &c

Saddles, Bridles, and Martingals,

All of which he will sell cheap for Cash.

F. COMPARET.

P. S. He has also 300 bbls. SALT which he can sell much cheaper than has been offered in this market. Also, the sbscriber will pay cash for FURS and PELTRIES, and will purchase WHEAT, CORN, RYE, and BARLEY, for which cash will also be paid: Also HOGS, when he gets his distillery in operation which will be about the first of October. F. C.

Fort Wayne City, July 29, 1841. 6

Boots & Shoes of every variety, from the French slipper to brogans, and from the Grecian boot to no. 12, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

A FEW hundred weight of good butter for sale at E. A. CAMBPELL'S.

Moffat's Life Pills AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

ORIGIN OF THE LIFE MEDICINES.—The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator, Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city, and having consulted and employed a number of our most skillful physicians, he after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation now offered to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was so singular and remarkable, that he immedately determined to offer to the world a medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance, where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands, and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND THE CAUSE.

A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstruction. On the interior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand an overabundance of bile causes frequent nausea in the stomach, and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic, functional, or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard, as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar offensive substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body, is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art; yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxysm, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents, and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

The Life Medicines should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

THE LIFE MEDICINES.—GENERAL REMARKS.

These medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, and to the undoubted fact that at a very early period in their history they had rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day, prescribed by physicians had utterly failed, to which cases they also permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great indeed had their efficacy invariably proved, that it was scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they were compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phoenix is to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phoenix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of blood to the head; never fail in the sickness *incident to young females;* and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impared constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and inflamatory rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phoenix bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES within the knowlege and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither mercury, antimony arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale acrid kind, Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of appetite, heart burn and head ache, restlessness ill-temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhaea and Cholera, by removing the sharp, acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretions of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The Life medicines have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and gout in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on those important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of gravel. Also worms by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.—Asthma and consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions. The use of these pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common colds and influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the originator of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

For sale by EVANS & HILL.

Ft. Wayne, Aug. 7, 1841. 7p.ly

Cooperiug! Cooperiug!!

THE subscriber is now doing the coopering busness up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school, house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

Jew Davids OR HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, other plaster, salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffing and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arise from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligoments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatary and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurection OR PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Bacs, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific abilities upon the glandular part of the system, will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents —whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas Office No. 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. F do Huntington,
———aker, do Warsaw.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough? Rev Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of young, the old, the fair the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be pursuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough? Bartholemew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

For sale at the drug store of Comstock & Co. and nearly all respectable Drug stores.

Sold [by C]omstock & Co. 71 Maiden Lane.

For [sal]e by EVANS & HILL.

DeKalb Circuit Court, May Term 1842.

Anthony Dodge,
vs. } Foreign Attachment.
Jabez Cady,

WHEREAS on the 18th day of March, 1842, the above plaintiff filed in the clerk's office of the De Kalb Circuit Court an affidavit sworn to before Arial Walden, one of the associate Judges of the said DeKalb Circuit Court, wherein he saith that Jabez Cady is indebted to him the full and just sum of thirty-five dollars by a certain promissory note drawn by the said Cady, dated the 21st of December, 1840, payable on the first day of Jan. 1842, in carpenter and joiner work to said Anthony Dodge, and that the said Jabez Cady is not now a resident of the State of Indiana, and the said Dodge having filed a bond as required by law, a writ of foreign attachment was issued from the Clerk's office directed to the Sheriff of DeKalb County, which writ was returned to the Clerk's office by said Sheriff on the 23d day March 1842 with the following endorsement:

This day, the 22d of March, have with the assistance of Solomon Delong, attached the following property in Newville township, DeKalb County: the north part of west half of south west quarter of Sec. 6; being twenty acres, more or less, and have appraised the above described land at $3 25 per acre Also lots No. 72 and 73; and also a fraction lying on the south east end of the above lots, running parallel with the river St Joseph on the town plat of Vienna, said lots and fraction valued at $30 00.

Notice is therefore given to the said Jabez Cady to appear on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the house of Wesley Park, in Auburn, on the 2d day of May 1842, and defend said suit, or the same will be determined in his absence.

SAMUEL W. SPROTT, Clk.

March 23d 1842. 89

CLOTHS.—Black, blue-black, blue, green, brown and gray cloths at the cheap store
E. A. CAMPBELL.

MERINOES.—Figured and plain merinoes DeLaines, &c., &c., &c., can be found at the lowest price at E. A. CAMPBELL'S.

PROSPECTUS,

ELECTION FRAUDS.—Nothing is more essential to the preservation of free representative government than the elective franchise. We would sooner be governed by a hereditary monarch, than by representatives who procure their election by corruption. Every real friend of liberty ought to make himself acquainted with the manner in which the right of suffrage is assailed, in order that he may know how to guard against this most insidious and fatal enemy of free government in modern times.

That the practice of fraud in elections has been very extensive in the United States since 1837, no intelligent man doubts. Successive disclosures have proved that the elections in New York city were carried by fraud in 1838 and 1832. The instruments, the means, and the mode of operation, have all been laid bare, so as to place the matter beyond doubt or cavil. But these disclosures are contained in statements embracing much detail, and too long and complicated to be generally read and undestood

We propose to condense and connect them together by explanatory remarks, so as to enable every reader clearly to understand their application, bringing the whole within the compass of a single number of Kendall's Expositor, On the main points the language of the statement will be retained, and on all points our aim will be neither to add nor detract any thing of substance to or from the evidence therein embraced, but to present facts precisely as proved.

We shall endeavor to avail ourselves of further evidence not yet published but known to exist, showing that the scheme of fraud was not confined to the city of New York.

These facts should be brought to the knowledge of every honest voter in the Union; and it is our design to furnish them in the cheapest and most convenient form. Being given in one of the 20 regular numbers of the Expositor, the postage on them will be the same as for any other newspaper.

This condensed statement will be issued the latter part of the present month, or as early in April as it can be prepared.

The number of the Expositor containing it will be furnished at $1 50 per hundred, or *twenty-five cents a dozen for any smaller number.*

They will be sent by mail, on receipt of the money postage paid or free.

Orders should be sent immediately, as few or none not ordered will be printed.

AMOS KENDALL.

March 7th 1842.

KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR

VOLUME TWO.

THE second volume of the Expositor will commence the first week in January, 1842, after which it will be much enlarged and published every other week at the *same price*, viz: *one dollar* per year *paid in advance.*

A portion of the enlargement will be devoted to agriculture and mechanics.

All present subscribers who wish to continue, will please forward the subscription money before the first of January.

A considerable number of the first volume complete are still on hand, and for *two* dollars the first and second volumes can be had.

The first volume is of great value for future reference, as it will contain a condensed account of the proceedings of the late memorable session of Congress, with the yeas and nays upon every important proposition, accurately indexed.

Next week will be published and thereafter weekly, the

UNION DEMOCRAT.

This paper will commence with a review of the proceedings of Congress, at their late session, connected with a most free and ample discussion of the principles and consequences involved in the measures consummated and proposed.

In other respects pains will not be spared to make an useful and entertaining newspaper.

Price, *two dollars* per annum, *always in advance.*

The most important articles will be published in both the Expositor and the Democrat.

The advantages of the Democrat are that it will contain much more matter than the Expositor, will be received more frequently and will be in better form for circulation.

The advantages of the Expositor are that it will be in form for preservation, will have an index, will contain the most important matter, and will cost but half as much.

THREE DOLLARS will now pay for the Expositor from the commencement, and for one year of the Democrat.

Oct. 6 1841.

Western Farmer's own Paper.

The Union Agriculturist AND WESTERN PRAIRIE FARMER.

Published at Chicago, Monthly, by the Union Agricultural Society, the *organ* of the Illinois State Agricultural Society and of other Western Societies.

VOL. SECOND, 1842.

The matter is prepared expressly for the *Western Farmer*: one half to three fourths of it being original, and the remainder selected *from thirty three Agricultural papers*, (every one in the United States, that is known to us,) and a great variety of other exchange publications and scientific works. In the first volume we published 120 communications, from practical farmers all over the West, and it is expected this year, the paper being more extensively known, that we shall be able to give many more.

The second volume is commenced with *twelve pages*, and contains more matter than any other agricultural paper in the United States. It is expected the subscriptions will enable the U. A. S. to continue it in this *manner; the object of the* Society being not to make money, but to furnish Western Farmers with a paper adapted to their wants at the least cost at which it can be published. But should the expense of publication not be defrayed, the number of pages will be reduced to eight, though when subscriptions will warrant it, twelve pages will again be given.

Engravings equal to those in any other agricultural paper will be freely used.

TERMS—One dollar per annum, *invariably in advance.* Six copies sent to one post office for $5. To make it an object for agricultural Societies to offer this paper for premiums, 50 copies be sent for $40. Also 50 copies will be sent to a county for $40, when the subscriptions are obtained by one individual.

The first volume can be had in numbers or bound for $1 37.

AGENTS—Postmasters are respectfully requested to act as agents, and to remit names and money obtained by others. Any friend to agricultural improvement in the West, is requested to act as agent.

ADVERTISING—Yearly advertisers will be allowed the use of one square of 15 lines upon paying $8 00 in advance. For other advertisements, $1 50 will be charged for one square of 15 lines or under for the first insertion, $1 for the second, and seventy five cents for succeeding insertions.

Pedigree of stock, and descriptions of *patent* machines and improvements will be inserted in the body of the paper for $2,00 for a half column or less. For over half a column, $4 will be charged; over one column, $6, and so on. No communication, containing such information, will be inserted unless the money accompanies it.—Engravings must also be furnished the proprietor, when he wishes them used.

Postage must be paid on all communications. Direct to the Union Agriculturist, Chicago, Ills.

SHEETINGS.

NAHANT Bristol, Family, Portsmouth, and Dover sheetings, cheap for cash
E. A. CAMPBELL.

JUST RECEIVED—White, Green, Yellow, and Red FLANNELS; Plain and Plaid LINSEYS, Canton FLANNELS, &c. by
R. W. TAYLOR.

Oct. 30th, 1841.

Cassimeres and Satinetts

OF various colors and extra quality, selling cheaper than ever at the New Store.
E. A. CAMPBELL.

SHAWLS.—Taglioni, merino, brocha, De-Laine, Chemille, and plaid shawls, going cheap for cash at the *New Store.*
E. A. CAMPBELL.

COTTON YARN, wadding, batting, wickin and cotton twine, at
E. A. CAMPBELL'S.